THE BOMBAY COURIER

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9430

FOR LONDON.—The *Walmera Castle* WM. BOURCHEIR, Commander; will sail in all November.

The *Malabar*, Captain H. B. BAX, H. C. S. will sail about the 1st January.

These Ships are of the burthen of 700 tons, with spacious accomodations, in every way fitted up for the convenience and comfort of Passengers, and carry Surgeons.

For passage apply to SKINNER and Co.—Bombay, 30th Sept., 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 30th Sept. 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.—The teak built *Ship Mermaid*, 600 tons, *Ingram Chapman*, Commander, will positively sail on 25th October and carries an experienced Surgeon.—Apply to Captain *Chapman* at the Office of Messrs. *William Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 30th Sept., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to, GREY AND CO. Rampart Row, 30th September, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, is expected here about 1st December, and will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to

DUNCAN, GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 30th September, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Barque "*Blake*" Captain *Thompson*. For freight &c apply to

DUNCAN, GIBB AND Co.

Dady's Building, 30th September, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR CHINA.—The Teak built (well known) Ship *Golconda*, Captain *Bell*, lately hauled out of the Dock, her cargo of cotton partly engaged and will be dispatched as soon as possible, for Freight apply to *Framjee Cowasjee* at his office.—Bombay, 30th Sept. 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, have been filed by the several Persons afternamed all now Prisoners in the Gaol of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their Estates and Effects in my office vizt.

Hurjee Rowjee, formerly residing at Bhoolashwer, without the Fort of Bombay.

Shawjee Nillajee, formerly residing at Parrell, without the Fort of Bombay,

J. P. LARKINS, —*Chief Clerk*.

Chief Clerks Office, Fort Bombay this 29th day of Sept. 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Rustomjee Byramjee*, mestry late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant deceased may be granted to *Jamsetjee Byramjee* mestry and *Dorabjee Byramjee*, mestry, the Brothers of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK, *Proctor for Petitioners*.

મરનાર•પારસી•રુસતમજી•બેહેરાંમજી•મી
શતરી•શ્રી•મુમબઈના•રેહેવાશી•હતો•તે
ની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનો•કારભાર•ચલા
વાનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શારૂ•શ્રી•મુમબઈ
ની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમાં•જંમશે
દજી•બેહેરાંમજી•મીશતરી•તથા•દોરાબજી•
બેહેરાંમજી•મીશતરી•તે•એ•મરનારનાં•ભા
ઈઓ•થાએ•તેને•અરજ•કીધી•છે•તે•મરને•
માલ—મે•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકોએ•જાણવું•કે•તે
બાબતના•હોએ•તેનાં•નેને•જાહેર•થાએ—
•તા• ૨૧ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭
અરજ—હેનકાક—અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of ROOPGEER HURRYGEER Gosavee, late of Bombay Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to GUJRAJGEER RAGOONUNDUNGEER, the uncle and one of the next of Kins of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE.—*Proctor*.

मुंबईनील सूप्रीमकोर्ट जुडीकेटर ये
थें अर्जि केला आहे कीं कैलासवासी
रूपगार हरीगार गोसावी मुबईकर
हं दु याचे वातवोषयाचा कारभार चा
लवाण्याचा अखत्यार कोर्टांतून गज
राजगार राघुनंदनगार कैलासवास
चा काका व गोत्र जातील येक गात्रज
यामदर्णे त्यांस यांत ज्याचा समंध असे
ल त्यांसर्वांस यापत्रांवरून कव्वीलेंजा
ने ता. १३ वो सपटबर सन १८३७.
मार्गिन व आर्मिटेज—वकील.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Alexander Parlane* late of Bombay European Merchant and Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *William Sollory Grey* and *John Ross, Esquires*, the Executors named in the said Testator's Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of September, 1837.

PATCH,—*Proctor*.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this paper having determined in consequence of the act for the Regulation of Postage coming into operation at the begining of next month to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that from and after the 1st of October next the BOMBAY COURIER will consist of one sheet to be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the price of 14 Rs. per Quarter. The Subscribers thus will be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the diminition of Postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, September, 26th 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review*.

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette*.

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street* Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No.*11, *Leadenhall street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE Resident at Hyderabad, (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will, until Monday, the 23rd October next, receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulderstraps, (Grenadier and Light Companies with Wings)—Buttons with the Number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following Stations and subject to survey on arrival.

Hyderabad	6/16	of the whole more or less	
Aurungabad	5/16	do.	do.
Ellichpoor	3/16	do.	do.
Hingolee	2/16	do.	do.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &ca, and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned, on or before the 15th November 1838.

The Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason therefor.

The Person or Persons to whom the Contract is eventually given, will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House Agency for the due fulfilment of their Contract, in the Sum of Company's Rupees 20,000 Twenty thousand.

The mode of Payment will be as under One third of the Estimate on the Contract being closed, and approved of, and the receipt of the Clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the Clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed "To, the Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad "and to be superscribed" Tenders for clothing" any further information that may be required, will be afforded on application to the above Officer.

PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CLOTHING (MORE OR LESS) REQUIRED.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges &c.

INFANTRY.

including Garrison Battalion and Company of Sappers

18	Staff Sergeants	Jackets.
80	Subidars	ditto
86	Jemadars	ditto
18	Drum Majors	ditto
6	Sergeants	ditto
9	Havildar Majors	ditto
384	Havildars	ditto
180	Drummers	ditto
5,840	Rank and File	ditto
70	Lascars	ditto
70	Puckallies	ditto
18	Staff Sergeants	Caps.
6	Sergeants	ditto
70	Color Badges.	
10	Pairs Subidar Majors	Epaulettes.
17	ditto Subidar's Wings.	
52	ditto Subidars Battalion Company's Wings.	
16	ditto Jemadars Wings.	
70	ditto do. Battalion Company's Wings.	
18	ditto Drum Major's Wings.	
200	Girdles for Staff Sergeants, Native Officers and Drum Majors.	
400	Girdles for Havildars.	

INVALIDS.

2	Staff Sergeants	Jackets.
8	Subidars	ditto
15	Jemadars	ditto
6	Drum Majors	ditto
7	Sergeants	ditto
1	Havildar Major	ditto
40	Havildars	ditto
12	Drummers	ditto
240	Rank and File	ditto
2	Pairs Subidar Major's	Epaulettes
6	do. do. Battalion Company's Epaulettes	
15	do. do. Jemadars	ditto
6	do. Drum Major's Wings.	

ARTILLERY and STORE DEPARTMENT.

3	Staff Sergeants	Jackets.
5	Sergeants	ditto
4	Subidars	ditto
8	Jemadars	ditto
30	Havildars	ditto
1	Corporal's	ditto
9	Drummers	ditto
640	Rank and File	ditto
8	Puckallies	ditto
3	Syrang's	ditto
13	Tindals	ditto
120	Store Lascars	ditto
3	Staff Sergeants	Caps
5	Sergeants	ditto
4	Color Badges	
3	Pairs Subidar Major's Epaulettes.	
1	ditto ditto	ditto.
8	ditto Jemadars	ditto.
15	Girdles for Staff Sergeants and Native Officers, &ca.	
30	ditto for Havildars.	

1st Company, Artillery including General Department	3rd Infantry
2nd do. and Store Department	4th ditto
3rd do. do.	5th ditto
4th do. do.	6th ditto
One Company of Sappers	7th ditto
1st Infantry	8th ditto
2nd do.	Garrison Battalion
	Invalid ditto

By Order.

J. A. MOORE,—*Mil. Sect.*

Military Secretary's Office, Hyderbad Residency.—23rd August, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 3d Proximo, Messrs. *Frith and Co.*, will submit for Sale, by Public Auction at their rooms, at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of French Moon Lamps, Spare Chimnies, Pickle Jars, Butter Cups complete, Coloured Flower Vases, Tumblers of sizes, Champagne, Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, Plain and Coloured Finger Cups, Lacquered Lanterns, and Phials of different descriptions and sizes.

An Invoice of Silver articles, consisting of Silver handle Penknives, Scissors, Spectacles. Pin Cases &c. Also an Invoice of Real and Imitation Jewellery, Musical Snuff Boxes, German Silver Pencil Cases, Cruet Frames &c.

An Invoice of Fancy Stationery, consisting of Embossed Paper, Boards, Cards, Medallions, Portraits &ca.

AT 3 P. M.

An Invoice of Choice and valuable Colored and Plain Engravings, Scrap Books, Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, Keepsake Illustrations &ca. &ca. this selection is particularly worthy of notice and to obviate as much as possible injury from handling, they will not be open to view until the afternoon of the 2d Proximo.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 30th September 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES,

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2d growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st growth Claret in Quarts per doz.	Rs.	36
Do..Do..Do. in Pints..	..do.. "	22½
2d..Do..Do. in Quarts..	..do.. "	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry....	do.. "	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality unrivalled in this market	.... do.. "	24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 30th September, 1837.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned Articles, the property of the Cochin Circar, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, until the 30th November next.

The Tenders will be opened on the following day in this Office, when the most advantageous offers will be accepted if approved by the Circar,

2000 Logs of Teak Timber.
3500 Dutch lbs. of Wax Candles.
2000 Ditto of Bees Wax.
16 Candies of Pepper [Candy of 500 English lbs.]

The Tenders for Timber must be for the whole quantity, and should distinctly specify, the price per Candy of each Class.

The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one square Kole [a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.]

The Timber is classed as follows.

	Length.		Breadth.
1st Class from	25 to 30	Malabar Koles	12 Borrels & upwards.
2d Ditto „	20 to 24¾	Ditto	12 Do. Do.
3d Ditto „	16 to 19¾	Ditto	12 Do. Do.
4th Ditto „	12 to 18¾	Ditto	10 Do. Do.
5th Ditto „	8 to 11¾	Ditto	8 Do. Do.
6th Ditto „	6 to 7¾	Ditto	5 Do. Do.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of * * * * * the property of the Cochin Government."—Ernacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 6th September, 1837.

(Signed.) T. VENCATA SOOBIAH,—*Dewan*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the late *Framjee Muncherjee Camajee* deceased, *Hormusjee Muncherjee Camajee*, deceased, and *Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Comajee*, who conducted business under the names and firm of *Nusserwanjee* and *Framjee Camajee*, having been brought to a close and wound up, any person or persons having any claim or demands of whatever nature against the said firm, or against any or either of the said aforementioned Partners of the said firm respectively, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said *Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Camajee*, the Surviving Partner of the aforesaid firm, through an Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, he she or they will on the expiration of that period, be precluded from hereafter preferring any claim or demands whatever on the said firm.—Dated at Bombay, this 29th day of September, 1837.

NESSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMAJEE.

...handsome Square Piano-...ddart, with spare Strings, ... made expressly for this ... to *Eduljee's Cursetjees* ...Bombay 30th September, 1837.

...SALE,—Or to be rented for such length of time as may be agreed upon ...ter the first day of November next that Bungalow at present occupied as a Mess room by the 19th Regt. N. I. at Poona.

Apply to Mesers *Dirom Carter and Co.*, — Bombay, 29th September 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the undermentioned articles until the 31st day of October next,

Elephant Tusks 1st Sort, about	2	Candies of	600 E. lbs	
Do. do 2d do. "	2	do.	of	do.
Do. Grinders........"	½	do.	of	do.
Bees Wax............"	8	do.	of	do.
Light Pepper........"	19	do.	of 500	do.
Dammer..............."	2	do.	of 600	do.
Teak Timbers............	100			
" Planks..............	948			
" Slabs...............	500			
" Taldam and Plank Pieces	246			
" Sheathing Boards	3668			
" Joists or Beams.......	209			

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date, when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer, if approved of, accepted.

A deposit of one-third of the amount of any of the articles tendered for must be deposited twenty five days after the tender is accepted if from either of the Presidencies or twelve days if from the neighbourhood.

Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

*** The Advertisement for Sale by Auction, dated 2d August, is withdrawn.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.
Coml. Office, Alleppey, 4th Sept., 1837.

કેહલ•શકી•કરનારને•શતાહિજે•તારીખ ૩૧
મી•અકટોબર•આવતા•મહીનાંની•શુધી•કે
હલ•ફકેલો•માલ•વેચાતો•આપવા•શાકુ•પર
ખોંજલો•લેશે ❀

હાડી•દાંત•અવલનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી•
દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

હાડી•દાંત•દુજાઅમનો•આરેર•બે•ખાંડી
દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

હાડીની•દાહાડ•આશરે•અરધી•ખાંડી•
દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની *

કાચુ•મીન•આશરે•આઠ•ખાંડી•દર•એક
૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

હલકો•મરી•આશરે ૧૯ ખાંડી•દર•એક
૫૦૦ રતલની ❀

દાંમર•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી•દર•એક ૬૦૦
રતલની *

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સો•કેબલે•આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજા
નાં•હુકીનાં•દેવાનને•નાંમનુ•શરનાંમ•કરી•
તે•ઉપર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આફિ•પરપોજ
સ•કલાંની•જનશનુછે•તે•ઉપર•છાપેલી•મુ
દત•શુધી•મોહોરબંધ•કરી•આપશો•તે•લેશે
ને•તેમો•ભાવ•અંખેરથી•ખુલુ•કરી•લખી•
ણાવવો•શ્રી•તરાવેનદરેમની•હજુર•કચેરીમો
પરપોજલ•કરનારાઓને•આવવાની•તાંહાં•
રજાછે•તાંહાં•તેઓનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•ને•
જેની•કીમત•વધતી•હશે•ને•તે•જો•તેનુ•
કબુલ•કરવુ•ઘટશે•તો•કરશે ❀

પરપોજલ•કબુલ•થઆપકી•જે•જનશનુ•
પરપોજલ•કરશે•તે•ધણીએ•તેમો•લખેલી•કી
મતનો•એક•તરીજો•હીશો•જે•બીજા•દેશા
વરનાં•તાલુકાનો•હોએતો•પચીશ•દાડાઓ•
તથા•તાંહાંની•પડોશમાંનાં•ગાંમોનો•હોએ
તો•બાર•દાડાઓ•અમાનત•દાખલ•છવેજ•
આપવો ❀

કાંઇ•વધારે•જાંણીતા•થાવુ•હોએતો•કેહલ
શકી•કરનારને•અરજ•કીધાથી•માલુમ•થશે ❀
જે•જાહેર•ખબર•બીજી•આગાશટની•તે
રીખની•લખેલી•છપાવી•હતી•તે•કાહાડી•
નાંખીછે ❀

જાંન•મારફીઉ
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનો
વેપાર•ખાતાને•આડતીઓ
શ્રી•આલપજાના•વેપાર•ખાતાની
આફીશના• ૪ ડી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
A REPRINT OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA BY THE RED SEA.

ADVOCATED in a letter to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount MELBOURNE, illustrated by plans of the Route and Charts of the principal Stations, by DIONYSIUS LARDNER, L. L. D., F. R. S.

Resolved —That it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of Steam Communication with India by the Red Sea.

Resolved,—That the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company.

Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons, July, 1834.

Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, who may desire to be furnished with a copy, are requested to make known their wishes as early as possible to the Secretary to the Committee.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund —and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are requested to make known their wishes to John Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal Steam Fund,
C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary*.
9th September, 1837.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
FROM
CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND CEYLON,
TO
ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the event of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that Capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co.'s Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degree become pledged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated, although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged steam communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking share, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to John Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, they will be obliged by communications being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the
New Bengal Steam Fund
C. B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept. 1837.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

ON THE MAHABULESHWUR HILLS —The cottage called "Four Oaks" the property of *John Warden Esq.*, If taken for the whole fair season it may be had for 800 Rupees for the whole period: If taken by the month the Rent from the 1st of October to the 1st of March is 90 rupees per mensem. From the 1st of March till the close of the season the rent is rupees 150 per mensem.

It is in thorough repair and furnished with accommodation for a family and stabling for four Horses.

For further particulars apply to Captain Shortt.

SIXTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of....		100,000
1	Ditto of....		30,000
1	Ditto of......		20,000
1	Ditto of		10,000
3	Ditto of....	5 000.. ..	15,000
7	Ditto of...	2,000.. ..	14,000
16	Ditto of....	1,000.. ..	16,600
30	Ditto of....	400.. ..	12,000
190	Ditto of....	200.. ..	38,000
1,750	Ditto of....	140.. ..	2,45,000

2,000 Prizes.
3,000 Blanks.

5,000 Tickets.

Tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale at *Frommurze Sorabjee* and Co's opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees.		103	each.
Half Do.	"......"	52	do.
Quarter Do.	"......"	26	do.
One eighth Do.	"......"	13	do.

TERMS—CASH.

The Drawing will take place on the 26th of October next.—Bombay, 30th September, 1837.

SIXTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA's, at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co*, at the following prices.

Whole Tickets at	Rs.	102½	each.
Half Do. at....	"	51¼	do,
Quarter Do. at....	"	26	do.
One eighth Do. at...	"	13	do.

TERMS.—CASH.

Gentlemen at Outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their Remittances

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 26th October next.—Bombay, 30th September, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Two Warehouses under Courier Office. Apply to *Cursetjee Jumsetjee.*

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, othe Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31 July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 30th September 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Mr. Manoel de Carvalho*, a Portuguese, Inhabitant of Bombay, has mortgaged to *Janardan Shamjee*, a Hindoo, Inhabitant, also of Bombay, a dwelling House and its appurtenances, belonging to him and situated behind the *Nawaubs' Musseed*, and being the second Building in *Nowland's Street* at *Mazagon*. All those having claims upon the said Property, will be pleased to make the same known to the said mortgagee, within fourteen (14) days from this date, or will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, 30th September, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 20th September, 1837.

No. 424.—Assistant Surgeon Durham, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, as a temporary measure, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September, 1837.

No 425.—Assistant Surgeon J. Hamilton, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1837.

No. 426.—Brevet Captain A. Woodburn, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1837,

No. 427.—Lieutenant James Burt, of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th Sept., 1837.

No. 428.—The leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Ensign A. Hall, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 21st May, and extended on the 25th October and 22nd December 1836, and 28th March last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of three months, on the same account.

No. 429.—Lieutenant J. Brodhurst of the Right Wing of the European Regiment, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 430.—The following promotions are made.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Capt.) J. E. Parsons to be Captain, and Ensign T. Minster to be Lieutenant, in succession to Molesworth resigned — Date of Rank 24th April 1837.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1837.

No. 431.—Assistant Surgeon Thatcher is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 432.—Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson is permitted to proceed to Khandalla, with leave of absence for one month from the 5th proximo.

No. 433.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following General Order, No. 182, dated 4th instant, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter, No. 47, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th June 1827, are published for general information.

Reply to letter dated 22nd December 1836. (No. 90.) Submit for the consideration and orders of the Court copy of a General Order issued by the Commander in Chief in consequence of the publication in a Calcutta newspaper of a letter from Colonel Vans Kennedy of the Bombay Establishment on the subject of his alleged grievances.

1st. We cannot too strongly condemn the conduct of Colonel Kennedy in addressing the Officers of the Army of India through a news paper for the purpose of controverting opinions expressed in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the Presidency to which he belongs.

2nd. The want of a due sense of Military subordination which is evinced in this act, is in the highest degree reprehensible and merits our most severe disapprobation, we are only restrained by a consideration for Colonel Kennedy's former services from now visiting him with a more severe mark of our displeasure.

3rd. You will publish these paragraphs in General Orders.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT,—Major Genl.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th September, 1837.

No. 83 —Assistant Surgeon Durham is placed, at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, as a temporary measure, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September, 1837.

No. 84.—Mr. Midshipman Cruttenden, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years.

No. 85.—Assistant Surgeon J Hamilton, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 27th September, 1837.

No. 86.—Assistant Surgeon Thatcher, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1837.

Mr. F. Bourchier, received charge of the general post office, and resumed his duty in the court of requests, on the 15th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th September, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Reverend E. P. Williams M. A. chaplain of Colaba, leave of absence from the 8th instant, to the 18th proximo, the Reverend S. F. Pemberton taking charge of his duties during his absence.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1837.

Mr. W. Wilson, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, is allowed leave of absenee for six months, from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the Malabar Coast, on private affairs.

Mr. T. Lewis, is appointed to act as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, during Mr. Wilson's absence.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th September, 1837.

Mr. E. C. Morgan, Honorable Company's solicitor, is allowed one month's leave of absence from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the Mahablesewur Hills for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 27th September, 1837

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, assistant register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed three days leave of absence retrospectively, under section XVI of the absentee regulation, being the period by which he exceeded the time allowed for travelling from Bombay to Tannah, on the occasion of his appointment as acting assistant judge and session judge at that station, under the orders of Government, dated 6th of November 1835.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1837.

Resolution.—It appears to be on many accounts expedient, that in a short time, the Governor in General should visit the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, unattended by any Member of the Council of India.

It is provided by Parliament (Section 70, Acts 3 and 4. Wm. 4th Cap. 85,) that, on such occasions "it shall be "lawful for the said Governor General in Council, previ-

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o the departure of the said Governor General, to ate some Member of the Council of India to be Pre- of the said Council, in whom during the absence of d Governor General from the said Presidency of William in Bengal, the powers of the said Governor in assemblies of the said Council, shall be repo-

o provided by Parliament that, " it shall be law- every such case for the said Governor General in l, by a Law or Regulation for that purpose to be to authorize the Governor General alone to exercise any of the powers which might be exercised by id Governor General in Council, except the power king Laws or Regulations."

Lordship in Council has determined, in the exercise powers entrusted to him by Parliament, to pass a tive Act conferring all the executive powers of the Government on the Governor General during his Though new in form, this arrangement is by no ew in substance. On the contrary, it has virtually whenever a Governor General has been separated his Council; and the only novel circumstance is, hat on former occasions was effected by means of an standing between the members of the Government, ow, according to the directions of Parliament, be ef- d by a Legislative enactment; but the same under- dings will yet exist, and the same mutual references be upon matters of importance as have be[illegible]hitherto d sufficient to facilitate the cordial co-op[illegible]n of the authorities and to ensure harmony and [illegible]idence in transaction of public affairs.

he business of the Legislative Department, during the ence of the Governor General, will be conducted in the ner prescribed by the Act of Parliament. Drafts of s will be promulgated for general information by the hority of the President in Council; but none will be ly passed without the assent of the Governor General ined in writing.

he business of the Supreme Government in other depart- ts, will be conducted according to arrangements to be d upon between the Governor General and President ouncil.

he business of the Government of Bengal will during absence of the Governor General, be conducted by a puty Governor.

he Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces has, the great regret of His Lordship in Council, signified his en ion to retire in a short time from the Public Service. appears to His Lordship in Council that to appoint a tenant Governor of those Provinces at a time when the rnor General is actually residing within them, would to incur large expense without proportionally adding to e efficiency of the administration. His Lordship in ouncil is satisfied that he shall best conform to the spirit f the existing Acts of Parliament, and best consult the ublic interests by taking the N. W. Provinces, after the eparture of the Lieutenant Governor, into the immediate harge of the Supreme Government. The Governor Gene al who will hold all the Executive powers of the Supreme Government, will himself, during his residence in those Provinces, perform the functions now performed by the Lieutenant Governor, in communication with the President n Council, in such mode as may be determined upon be- tween the two authorities.

The following Draft of a proposed Act is accordingly published for general information.

ACT No. – OF 1837.

It is hereby enacted, that from the day on which it shall be notified by an Order of the Governor General of India in Council published in the Official Gazette that the said Governor General has quitted his Council for the purpose of proceeding to the N. W. Provinces, till the time at which the said Governor General shall, next after the said notification, rejoin his Council, the said Governor General shall have all the powers of Governor General in Council except the power, of making Laws or Regulations.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 14th day of October next.

W. H MACNACHTEN,
(S). *Sect. to the Govt of India.*

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that until further orders, the Opi[illegible]Agent and Superintende[illegible] of Stationery, has been authorized to receive tenders for advances to be made upon bills drawn on London and Liverpool, in the manner, and under the conditions, specified in the notifications of the 5th July 1836, and 29th April last, at the rate of 2s (two shillings) the Company's Rupee.

Tenders at the rate of 2s 1d. the acceptance of which may not have been notified to the parties, will be admitted at the advanced rate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1837.

NOTICE.

The Mail dispatched from this to Columbo on the 22nd of July last having been lost between Jaffna and that place, duplicates will be forwarded free of postage. It contained 2 Bombay Courier Newspapers, 1 Bombay Price Current, and 1 letter to the address of Messrs. W. C. Gibson and Co. Colombo.

F BOURCHIER,—*Post Master Genl.*

Bombay, 26th September 1837.

PROCLAMATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE, OPIUM.

Bombay Castle, 19th September, 1837.

1st. Notice is hereby given, that passes for the free transit of Malwa Opium to Bombay, for importation by Sea, will be granted on application to the Opium Agent or to the Resident and Opium Agent in Malwa, on payment of Bombay Rupees 125 per chest of 140 pounds weight.

2nd. For the convenience of importers, passes will be granted for maunds, instead of chests, should it be desired, but in no case will a pass be given for less than (30) thirty maunds, or (10) ten chests.

3rd. Passes obtained at Bombay will not be given o[illegible] to the persons taking them out, but inclosed in a sea[illegible] letter of advice to the Opium Agent in Malwa, who countersign each pass before the Opium is dispatched.— persons taking out passes for Malwa Opium that may have left that Province, will be required to satisfy the local authorities in whose district the drug may first arrive, that it is the actual produce of Malwa, and in the events of its proving otherwise, the same will be confiscated, and the pass money forfeited.

4th. No duties will be exacted on account of the Hon'ble Company's Government, on Opium protected by passes; it will, however be liable, should occasion require to examination at the different Nakas and Chowkies when in transit, and also on its arrival at Bombay, with the view of ascertaining that the quantity corresponds with that specified in the pass; but there will be no detention, or obstruction, by the officers of Government, beyond what may be necessary for the diligent prevention of any Opium being conveyed into the territories subordinate to this presidency.

5th. The owners of the Opium will have to make their own arrangements for its transport. The dispatches will be accompanied by one or more Chuprasies, or peons, as the Resident and Opium Agent in Malwa shall consider advisable; but the providing of the drug, will rest with the owners, and Government will not be answerable for any casualties that may befal the same.

6th. It is left to the option of persons taking out passes, to pay at the rate of Bombay Rupees 17 per chest, in commutation of all customs and duties that may be due to the Native states thro' whose territories the Opium is conveyed, or to pay those duties themselves. Opium for which this commutation money may have been paid, shall be allowed to pass equally free from customs and duties, whether examined at, and dispatched from Indore, or at Rutlam, or other Marts in Malwa.

7th. Persons residing at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, or other places, desirous of exporting Malwa Opium under a pass, will be furnished with the same on application to the British authorities resident at such places

8th. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council guarantees that the price to be paid for the passes, and in commutation of the duties to Native states, shall continue as now fixed, to the 1st of October 1838. but the guarantee here given will not debar the Government from continuing to grant passes after the expiration of this period, should it think fit to do so, without a further proclamation.

9th. For the convenience of individuals, deposits of Company's Paper will be received on account of sums payable for the passes and duties specified in articles 1st and 6th, interest being payable to Government on the same, until redeemed, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; and the deposit should be redeemed on or before the arrival of the drug at Bombay, from which period the charge on account of interest will be doubled.

10th. Hoondies may be received by the Opium Agent in Malwa for passes taken out there, payable to the Opium Agent Bombay within six days after sight; if not redeemed within that period, a deposit of Company's paper, or substantial security, must be given by the parties concerned, interest being charged at the rate of 5 per cent until the arrival of the Opium, which will be detained until payment be made. If security be not forthwith produced, the Hoondies will be returned as dishonored, and the Opium seized on its arrival.

11th, The holders of passes are to take the Opium to Indore, Rutlam, or any other place in Malwa, that may suit the wishes and convenience of both parties, to be weighed by persons about to make exportations under licences, previously to the production of the Opium at the place of weighment, in order that he may be better prepared to receive, weigh, and dispatch.

13th. Only one dispatch will be allowed under a pass or licence, which dispatch, may or may not, at the option of the holder of the pass, be to the full quantity mentioned in it; but if it be exported, no drawback, or refund, from the sum paid for the pass, will be allowed on account of such deficiency; excepting in the case of parties taking out passes at Bombay, who will be allowed a refund on account of such deficiency, on a report thereof being made to this Government by the Opium Agent in Malwa; but in the event of the actual dispatch containing a greater quantity of Opium than that for which the pass was taken out, such excess shall be paid for at the rate specified in the 1st article of this Proclamation, and shall, by way of security for payment, be liable to detention by the Collector of Customs at Bombay, until paid for.

14th. In weighing the Opium allowance of (3) lbs. will be made for each chest of 140 lbs. on account of leafage and dustage

15th. With the exception contained in article 8th the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right to adopt, from time to time, such measures as he may conceive to be necessary to prevent the illicit trade in Opium, and to secure the objects of Government in sanctioning the present arrangement.

Published By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Pass granted on the 23rd instant.....Chests 17

MALWA.

None.

IMPORTED

From the 22d November 1836,
to the 19th instant.....Chests 19,765
Dittto from the 20th to the 26th
instant..... „ „
Total 19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836.
to the 19th instant.....Chests 18,488½
Ditto from the 20th to the 26th
instant..... „ 159½
Chests 18,648½

Bombay, 27th September 1837.

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the society's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 27th Sept. 1837.

Rev. J Wilson D. D. President in the Chair, Proposed as Member.

Capt. S. Powell H. M's 40th Foot, by Capt. Bonamy seconded by Capt. Griffiths.

The Secretary lays before the Meeting the following donations.

The skull and hind feet of a female *kangaroo*, lately living at Dapoolee, presented by Dr. Lush,

A copy of "Combe's Constitution of Man" presented by Dr. Hardy.

Dr. Hardy added to the collection of Egyptian Rocks which the Society hope to complete in their museum, by presenting specimens of basalt and granite. They were both taken from Sarcophagus, one found in Col. Campbell's tomb by Col. Vyse, and the other in a small pyramid opened by the same gentleman.

A letter was read from Col. Vans Kennedy, resigning the Honorary Presidentship on account of his return to Bombay, but it was unanimously resolved that he should be requested nevertheless to retain that mark of the Society's gratitude.

THE MEMORIAL AS TO ROADS &c.

To W. H. WATHEN, ESQUIRE.
Chief Secretary to Govt.
Bombay.

SIR.—I have the honor to address you with reference to the memorial accompanying this, which as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce I have been requested to forward to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, expressing on the part of the memorialists their earnest solicitation that Government will be pleased to transmit the same to the Hon'ble Court of Directors as speedily as possible, accompanied by such representations on its part, as the Right Hon'ble the Goveror in Council may conceive the important subject it treats of, merits. From the desire ever evinced by this Government to advance the general interests of the country committed to its charge the memorialists entertain the most lively and confident hope that their memorial will not fail to obtain a warm advocacy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. F. BROWNRIGG,
Chairman,

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23d Sept, 1837.

General Department

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d Instant, with accompaniment being a memorial to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, praying for the appropriation of a portion of the Revenue of this Presidency, to the construction of Roads and other public works; and requesting that the memorial may be transmitted to the Home authorities.—

2d In reply, I am instructed to inform you that the Governor in Council is entirely friendly to the measure in question, which indeed he long since recommended to the adoption of the Court of Directors, and that he will have great pleasure in forwarding your memorial, by the 'Atalanta' to that high authority, with the strong expression of his opinion in its favor.

I have, &c.
((Signed) W. H. WATHEN,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1837.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER KEPT AT DHOOLIA FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1837.

2nd	„ 18	23rd	„ 7
17th	„ 10	28th	1 72
8th	„ 8	29th	1 65
20th	1 63	30th	„ 5
21st	3 28	31st	„ 4
22nd	1 58		

Total Inches.....10 38 cents.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—29TH SEPTEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday	11 32	11 46
Sunday, 1st Oct	11 59	0 12
Monday	0 25	0 39
Tuesday	0 53	1 7
Wednesday	1 23	1 41
Thursday	2 0	2 20
Friday	2 43	3 9

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SEL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109¾ @	111¼
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100	99½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 9	1 | 9
Ditto at 6 month's sight		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10¾	10¾

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended deparrture*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
John Stamp..	Messrs. Edmond Bibby.	3rd October..	Liverpool.	
David Clerk..	Messrs. W Nicol and Co..	30th Do.....	China....	
Mermaid.. ..	Do. ditto. ..	25th Do.....	London...	
Blake.....	Do. Duncan Gib & Co...	1st November.	Liverpool.	Cape.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Ayrton, Artillery from Poonah.
Ensign Fitzerald, 2d Gr. Regt. from Do.
Lieut. H. Rudall Staff from Do.
Ensign Cole, H M. 6th Regt. from Do.
Major Genl, H. Sullivan, from Do.
Major Marshall, 25th Regt. N. I. from Dapoolie.
Capt. Seton, Staff from Poonah.
Lieut. Rose, Bombay Regt. from Do.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. W. Trevelyan. 2d Cav. to Cape of Good Hope.
Capt. Atkinson, H. M. 13th Lt. Dragoons, to Bangalore.
Capt. Mignan, Rt. E. Infantry, to England.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28th.—Brig Regia, Henry Lovett, Master, from Columbo, 2nd Sept. 1837.

29th.—Ship Princess Charlotte, from Liverpool, 26th May 1837.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26th.—The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta, R. Lowe, Esq., Com. to Suez.

Passengers.—Lady and Miss Adeleine Compton, Mrs. Henderson, J. D. Nicol, Esq., R. Goodrich, Esq., John Bibby, Esq., D. L. Burn, Esq., P. Paul, Esq., F. Martin, Esq., Dr. C. Lush, Capt. R. Cogan, I. N., Capt. G. Grant, I. N., Capt. Campbell, Capt. Mignan, Lieutenat Knight, Lieut. Priaulx, Lieut. J. P Sanders, Lieut. P. Hughes, 2 European, and 6 native servants.

Do. Barque Ternate, John Walker, Master, to China.

Do.—Ship Palmira, William Loader, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Lieut. Kennett, Lieut. Phillott, Lieutenant Todd, Capt. Medley, Doctor McTierman, Lieut. Schnell, Mr Crutteuden, to England.

Mr. Grant and 4 Children, Mrs. Trevelyan and 1 child, Mrs. Woodburn and 1 child, G. Grant, Esq., Capt. Trevelyan 2d Cavalry, Capt. Woodburn 24th N. I. to Cape.

Lieut. Kemp, 4th Dragoons, for Ceylon, Lieut. Westwood, H. M. 57th Regt., and Hon'ble Capt. Graves, for Cananore.

Capt. Scott, for Mauritius, Serjeant Vener, and Wife and Child, 60 Lascars, 6 Women, for Mauritius, 17 Lascars, for St. Helena.

27th.—Brig Rapid, J. T. Head, Master, to Liverpool.

28th.—Arab Ship Iadull Bharee, Shaik Avud, Naqudah, to Singapoor.

Passengers.—307 Natives.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Nur buddaz, Sloop Shannon, Surveying Brig. Palinurus, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Amherst.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS'—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, and Princess Charlottee.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery. Futtay Salam, Eliza, Lady Grant, Susan, Hydroose, Goleonda, Isavie, and Regia.

ARAB SHIPS.—Tauze. Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, and Aimable Victoire.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

We have been favored by the Committee of the new Bengal Steam Fund (whose advertisements we have inserted in to day's Paper) with a copy of Dr. Lardner's pamphlet on Steam Communication, and we must say that we have been much interested by the hasty perusal which a press of other occupation has allowed us to bestow upon it. His plan, as is probably known to most of our readers, is of the most comprehensive nature; and if, as he observes, it has been contended, the measure should not be regarded as one to be determined merely upon a calculation of profits, but that the great political and social interests mixed up in it make it worthy of adoption at all events we should be not only unwilling to offer the slightest objections to it, but should be amongst the foremost to call for it's trial in the fullest extent. What indeed can be more desirable for the inhabitants of this quarter of the World than that the means of communication between all parts of it should be facilitated in every possible way. And if Dr. Lardner's plan should be carried into effect, might we not in a very short time expect that we should have steam vessels plying between all our principal Ports and touching on all parts of the Coast by means of branches from the main Line. We cannot however help doubting whether the above position can be supported. After the experience which has been purchased by the expenditure of so many millions wasted in fruitless experiments, it is surely better to enter at least into a calculation of the probable result, before suffering ourselves to be carried away by high sounding words. Now we would ask whether the conveyance of intelligence should not be considered as the primary object of Steam Communication and whether the more prudent course would not be, at the outset at least, to devote all our endeavours to it's attainment. What weight, it may be asked, ought the mere convenience of those who are desirous to obtain a speedy conveyance to have, when set against so vital a part of the scheme? and even if it could be put upon a par with it, to which ought we to give the preference? In answering these questions, we wish first to notice what we conceive to be a misconception on the part of Dr Lardner upon which the strength of his argument in support of the necessity of the comprehensive scheme mainly depends. In pa. 16 he remarks " nothing can be more defective than the means of internal " communication by land carriage in India. The coun- " try is scantily intersected by roads, and the few which " exist are of the very worst description. Neither is " there any ground for hoping that future improvement " will remove this defect. The climate opposes so many " and serious obstructions to land travelling, that even " if good roads were constructed little increase of in- " tercourse by them could be expected. At one season, " the periodical rains would totally obstruct travelling; " and at another, the intolerable heat would render it " impossible, except at night. These are difficulties " which neither art nor wealth can remove or mitigate, " and which will always give the preference to transport " by sea."

That the present means of internal communication are lamentably defective must be admitted, but that they are always to remain so is we can hardly believe probable or even possible for any long period, if the earnest representations which have been already sent Home, and which we trust will be repeated until they are attended to, should produce any thing approaching to the desired effect. As to the possibility of improvement we have only to notice what has been already effected in spite of the obstacles which have been always opposed to it. It will not perhaps be venturing too much to foretell that within the next quarter of a century we shall have Mail Coach conveyances running between all the principal towns and stations in India. With this prospect before our eyes can it be expected that the circuitous Steam conveyance, which is proposed by the comprehensive scheme, will ever turn to any profitable account. For the quick conveyance of Intelligence the Line from Bombay must under any circumstances be preferred, and to the improvement of that to the utmost we should wish to see the efforts of Government confined, and instead of wasting money on what can at the best be only expected to be profitable for a short space of time that they should allow it to be applied, as it ought to be, toward the making of new Roads, with respect to which we may indeed safely say, that the greatest interests as well pottitical as social are interwoven.

We do not now wish more than to allude to the probability of the seat of Governmentbeing removed, as it ought to be, to a more central situation, but whether that should happen or not it is evident that as a place of commercial importance Bombay is fast rising to a level with Calcutta, and that in calculating the profits to be derived from postage which forms one of the arguments in favor of the comprehensive scheme the balance may soon be expected to be in favor of the former. It is to be observed that on Dr. Lardner's plan the employment of large vessels is essential to it's success, and that a very great addition to the original outlay will thus be absolutely necessary, but he admits that smaller vessels would answer for the conveyance of letters, and the experience which we have already acquired proves this to be the case. Although perhaps the accommodation for the passengers has not been found quite so good as might be wished, it has been at all events sufficient, and it may be questioned whether if the communication were monthly instead of being at irregular intervals as it has been hitherto, the accommodation would not be more than sufficient for some time to come, for we believe there are few passengers who could not bear the delay of a month or more if desirable. We trust that some consideration of this kind will be brought to the notice of the home authorities, and we suspect that the new Bengal Steam Committee, by their proposing the establishment of a Company, must be in some measure convinced that their line is not likely to be established in any other way.

We are sorry to be obliged from want of time to omit several remarks which have occurred to us on the details of Dr. Lardner's plan, as well as some valuable observations which we have noticed on looking through Capt. Wilson's pamphlet. Dr. Lardner does not appear to have taken notice of Capt Wilson's suggestion as to building the Steam Vessels in India, a point certainly well worth consideration and one which as he had mentioned the expence of building in the Thames we should have thought must have occurred to him. With regard however to the main difficulty in the line from Bombay, viz. the want of a nearer Depôt for Coals than Socotra, we cannot see why, as it appears most advisable there should be a fresh boat at each halting place, there should not be one from Socotra to meet the Bombay Boat half way. In the monsoon no steam would be required for such a vessel when she had to return, and the Bombay boat would also return without the aid of steam, so that the distance for steaming might be reduced to 600 miles and within the capacity of any Steamer which has yet been tried. Our experience in these matters does not qualify us to offer more than a bare hint on this subject, but we must say when we consider with what precision a Steam vessel can be directed, the exactness with which her rate of going can be calculated, and the certainty which can be attained as to the hour of her departure some arrangement of the kind appears at least possible.

The business of the third Sessions of the Supreme Court terminated on Thursday by a Trial for Libel, which occupied the greater part of two days and appeared to excite considerable interest amongst the Parsee community.—The defendants were the proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Chabook*, and the Libel, which appeared a few months since in that paper, contained severe aspersions on the character of the prosecutrix who is the widow of a wealthy Parsee. Notwithstanding however the apparent hardship of the case as regarded her, the trial ended, as might have been anticipated from the well known leniency of a Bombay Jury in such cases, in the acquittal of both the defendants.—The sessions were adjourned until Monday the 16th of next month for the purpose of allowing the Justices of the Peace resident on the Island to qualify themselves under the new commission.

We insert the letters which have passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government in reference to the memorial relating to roads and other public works in India, and it will be seen that it has been forwarded with the recommendation and support of his Excellency. We believe that a greater number of signatures were attached to the memorial, than were ever before appended to any public document from this place. The petition for increasing the powers of the local Governments of the minor presidencies, was detained in order that it might be forwarded and presented together with a similar application from Madras.

Knowing that certain merchants of this presidency recently made an offer to Government of a considerablo quantity of Coal at the cost price and which was declined, we were somewhat surprised at the subjoined remarks which appear in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 15th inst. Although we can see no necessity for a requisition of the kind either to Bengal or Madras while we have Coal in Bombay, it is gratifying to find that failing our supplies even Burdwan Coal can be had without much loss of time.

" The Bombay Government, we hear, has applied to Madras for Coals for the use of the Steamers, and has been informed in reply that there were only about 200 tons in store, which must be kept for the chance of Steamers calling at Madras. This was rather an odd request, the more so as we believe no requisition of the kind has been made to Bengal where any quantity of Burdwan Coal may be had at short notice."

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Boston 3d April 1837.

" Since my last respects of the 20th February Cotton has experienced a great fall, say 15 @ 20 per cent consequent in part upon a fall of prices in Europe, and in part the effect of an increased pressure on our money market.

The rates of discount for 12 months past have ranged from 9 @ 12 per cent and occasionally higher, but during March, discounts rose to 2 @ 3 per cent per month for paper of most unquestionable character. The stock of Cotton is now rapidly accumulating in England, and as Commercial matters are in almost as bad a condition there as with us, still lower prices may be looked for. Our crop is still estimated at 1,500,000 bales, I am inclined to the belief that good qualities of Cotton would not have fallen in Europe below the January prices, if money matters had been in their usual condition. Of the low qualities and East India in particular, there seems no chance of any recovery

unless the extreme low prices should induce British Ships for China to take it out as a remittance and it would probably do better than raising funds in China by drawing on London at 4 | 10 @ 5 per dollar."

17 April "Cotton has gone down 25 @ 33 | 3 per cent from February prices and in some proportion in England. I think if money matters come right prices of good qualities may rally a little as production is so much a head of consumption I see no reason to expect that prices will recover on the other hand if our crops continue to be good, prices may go still lower in 1838.

The intolerable effluvia which for the last several nights has spread itself over the Fort, infecting every particle of the crass and fetid air which we have been constrained to breathe, induces us to inquire whether this unwholesome state of the atmosphere has arisen from natural causes, or from some over which man has more control. In answer to our enquiries we have been told that a practice prevails in the neighbourhood of Bombay of permitting the fishermen to dry *Bommeloes* and other descriptions of fish on the rocks skirting the sea, and that this most unjustifiable usage has produced the inconvenience of which so many have had such reason to complain. At the best of times this low swampy insulated spot, crowded with it's dense and in many respects dirty population, does not offer the sweetest or most balmy breezes to our sickened senses of endurance. But that the irremediable grievances of Bombay should have added to them, the ten thousand times worse than Billingsgate odour of stinking fish is worse than bad. If it be true that the unwholesomeness of the last nights has been caused by the mal-practices of a few insignificant fishermen we hope that the evil will be soon abated, and that the petty gains of a few will not be permitted to infect the air for their 300000 victims. We are sure the Pariah dogs were a much less evil than this; they were in a measure friendly scavengers, and yet have expiated, their midnight extravagances with their lives, but these fishermen, with their putrid stores of infected fish are a very pest, and ought to be dealt with almost as summarily. We know too well that, what with horrid ditches swamps paddy fields and the unsweet mausoleums of Back Bay, we have no chance of breathing "*the living air of soft Elysian plains*," but we hope the police will so far have mercy upon us as to scotch the brood of filthy fishermen who dare to sport so unfeelingly with our olfactory sensibilities.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR,—SEPT. 16.

The mode in which the late Charter tied up the hands of the Local Governments of the minor Presidencies, and the practical inconveniences that have thence resulted to the cause of internal improvement have, for some time past, been fertile themes of discussion and reproach. The sentiments generally entertained of the impolicy of the restriction have fortunately not evaporated in casual complaint or a mere note of passing animadversion; but on the part of that class of the Community, the Mercantile. from whose disconnection with the Government itself the step might most appropriately spring, measures of a more formal and determined nature have been in contemplation, which have resolved themselves into an Appeal to the Legislature of the mother country. We publish this day the Draft of a Petition that has been agreed upon by the Merchants of Bombay and Madras, and which, after receiving the signatures of the two bodies, will be transmitted Home. The question was originally brought under discussion by a joint Appeal to Bengal, (originated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,) for having a stipulated sum annually set aside under the exclusive direction of the Local Governments for the improvement of the internal communications of the Presidencies; and, on that occasion, a very able Minute on the general subject was penned by the Chairman of the Madras Chamber, to which we have great pleasure in enjoying also the opportunity of now referring our readers.

It is not necessary for us to add much to these two documents to establish the force, they internally carry with them, even if we had not the general feeling on the subject to refer to. The impediment to the amelioration of the country by this power of check resting in a quarter, where distance and local unacquaintance with the topics upon which it has to be exercised endue it with all the evils of uncertainty and imperfection, is not however the only political evil we have to suffer.

We do not quarrel with the intention that dictated the creation of a general controuling power over India, to assimilate as much as possible its system of government, to review its financial condition in a comprehensive manner and restrain any undue disturbance of arrangements made consequent thereon, and to carry on this system of active superintendence with the assistance of intelligent Public Officers drawn from the several Presidencies. The theory was abstractedly good, but little attention was paid to the materials with which it had to be worked out in practice. A consideration of the many impediments presented in a country like this were, almost studiously, excluded from view. The extreme distances from the seats of the respective Governments, increased by the tardiness of inter-communication; the local peculiarities and distinctions of inhabitants, privileges, usages, and habits that have become laws; and the differently constituted features of soil and climate should all have pointed out the necessity of a local management having a great degree of independent controul over them, with the sustenance at the same time of a strict responsibility for its acts. Such however was not allowed, but the whole of these interests were made to look to one common and remote point for a decision upon their rights and the advancement of their welfare. Experience has now sufficiently shown that this one supervisor is not only incompetent to the huge task, but, by delays and erroneous judgments, has inflicted a positive injury upon the Presidencies which have been forced to endure them, Improvements recommended have had cold water thrown upon them: dependent perhaps upon some peculiar feature of which observation on the spot could alone convey a full appreciation, an ignorance, excusable enough possibly, has caused the recommendation to be negatived or neglected. The evil has naturally not ended here, for the autorities of the subordinate Presidencies, resenting the inefficient and prejudicial check set upon their actions, have been restrained from advancing measures of utility, whose fate had grown so uncertain, or have been forced into such humiliating positions as the Government of Bombay appeared in reference to the Colaba Causeway and the Government of Madras regarding the building for the Medical School-private subscription in the one case and estimates screwed down to the lowest point in the other having brought the construction of the works within the sum of 10,000 Rupees allowed to the independent expenditure of a Governor, whose own annual income is ten times the amount!

In this degradation of the dignity of the Local Governments cousists one of the vital evils of the existing system, which, carried to the length it is, amounts almost to a public declaration of want of trust in them. We must remember that the constitution of these Governments is still left the same; there still remains the Governor and his Council who before conducted executive and Legislative duties; but now their deliberative functions are removed, they are resolved into a mere Board of recommendation, and their executive rule is placed under such defined limits that no appointment, however absolutely necessary they may deem it, can be created by themselves independently, or what is more humiliating still, that no party nominated thereto can draw a remuneration for the duty until it has been exposed to the check and met the approbation of the Supreme controul. Our native subjects are not slow to mark and to speculate upon this abstraction of power and consideration in the eyes of the highest authorities in India and at Home; and it is impossible that it should fail to lower in their opinion that high point of our national character, which it is so much our policy and interest, and should be our pride, to maintain.

We will for the present only add, that ws sincerely trust the projected Petitions from Madras and Bombay will be successful in their object, and, in placing their respective Councils in the right position towards the people under their rule, fan again into life that zeal and energy which a continuation of the present system bids so successfully to mar the display of.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 13, Ship *Seringapatam* Capt. George Denny, from London 1st and Portsmouth 10th June.

Passengers for Madras—Capt. and Mrs. M'Murdo. Captain and Mrs. Newson, Capt. Orr. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. H. E Walpole, Oswald, and Mayne.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. and Miss Carnagie,; Mr. and Mrs. Cade, Mrs. Millett Mr. Edmonstone, Mr. Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Drummond; Mr. P. Drummond, Alston, Close. Ross, E. Edmonstone, Roberts, Morton. Goulding. Thompson, Donaldson, Hooper and Mackenzie.

Do. 15th, arrived French Barque *Courier de Perre*, Capt. F. Le Besque, from Pondicherry 12th Sept.

Passengers.—Monsieur Le Comte de Peon.

Do. 15, Ship Duke of *Lancaster* Captain J. Hargraves from Liverpool left 4th June 1837.

Departures,—Sept 15th, Duke of Sussex, J. D, Horsman, to Penang and China.

Passengers for Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Paddy for China, W McTaggart, Esq. J. H Bell, Esq-M'Rodger, Esq. and H. LeGeyt, Esq. and 24 Musselmen.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—SEPT. 12.

We have been favored with the following account of the *Berenice's* performance during the two days she was at sea, and of the accident which obliged her to put back:

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If this untoward accident had occurred to a Steamer starting from Calcutta, we should never have heard the last of it from the Bombay press. As in the case of the salt deposit which caused the bursting of the *Forbes's* boilers, the disappointment would have been laid to the insufficiency of the vessel and (if our Steam Committee had had one particle of concern in the arrangements) the inefficiency of our Steam Committee. We will make no such ill natured remarks upon the Bombay mishap, but cordially join our contemporaries on that side of India in regretting it as a common disappointment to the extent of a loss of three or four days in the voyage, while at the same time we are not sorry to be thus early in possession of some experience of what the *Berenice* can perform. Our yesterday's remark that this trial had strengthened our apprehensions that a Bombay monsoon in its height might be too much for her in a long trip, has been questioned, as if we had said that she could not make way against it. Our fear is not that the Steamer has not power enough to make the passage across the Arabian Sea at this season, but that the length of it will be so much increased by the difficulties that she will be short of coals before she reaches the first depot It is therefore quite clear to us that vessels of 1000 tons and upwards would be much better adapted for this service, and with such Steamers the passage could be made at any time with great ease from Calcutta, and with infinitely less discomfort to the passengers and crew.

BENGAL HURKARU,—SEPT. 12.

We publish in another column from the Bombay papers received yesterday, some observations anent the return of the *Berenice* Steamer to Bombay. We also publish an original communication on the subject in a preceding column.

This is further goodly evidence how much better they do these things at Bombay, than we at Calcutta would be likely to do them, on the establishment of the comprehensive scheme—which, notwithstanding the jibes and jeers of *the Bombay Courier*, a specimen of which we insert elsewhere, will and must be adopted, and that ere long. The *Berenice's* water, forsooth, had leaked out! We suspect it oozed out much like Bob Acre's courage—because it never was in. On the surprise which the Editor tells he received by the *Berenice's* return, which he very probably received just as he had concluded his *Io triumphe* paragraph in ridicule of the Calcutta Committee and the comprehensive scheme, surely the very devils of his office must have turned round and asked "where be your jibes now?" "He laughs well," says Sancho and the Greek proverb, "who laughs last," and as this little occurrence has turned the laugh against the *Bombay Courier*, we trust the accomplishment of the comprehensive plan, will speedily enable us to laugh last.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—SEPT 13.

We have been favored with a copy of Dr. Lardner's able pamphlet upon Steam, reprinted for distribution by the Calcutta Steam Committee. For the present we can do little more than compliment the publishers of the *Baptist Mission Press*, for the neat manner in which it is got up, particularly the maps (there are five) executed by Tassin. A preface has been introduced, bearing the signature of the Committee's Secretary, Mr. Greenlaw, the object of which is to suggest the propriety of now supporting the efforts of our friends in England, by subscribing for shares in a Joint Stock Scheme for a comprehensive plan, SINCE THERE IS STRONG REASON TO FEAR THAT THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOO, WILL LEAVE THE EXTENSION OF THEIR BOMBAY HALF MEASURE ALTOGETHER TO PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE. The Capital required is estimated at £350,000, which it is proposed to divide into 7,000 shares of £50 or 500 Rupees each. We shall take another opportunity to speak of the details, and will now merely add that nothing will more contribute to promote subscriptions in England to such an undertaking than the example of a respectable subscription in India and though the object well merits some pecuniary sacrifice, we believe with Dr. Lardner that the speculation may in the end be made to support itself without any loss to the Subscribers.

The number of Steam letters despatched from the Calcutta Post Office on the present occasion is 1828, exclusive of a few sent yesterday on the chance of being still in time; they consisted of 148 country letters and 1568 paid and 112 official and free letters. The aggregate number is about 40 per cent. more than any former Steam Mail via Bombay has received from Calcutta: which circumstances seems to shew that the monthly arrangement is likely to command a greater mass of correspondence on each occasion than a quarterly one, and of course the greater the regularity of the periodical despatches and the more rapid the communication, the more will steam be resorted to, until at length it will absorb the whole correspondence between India and Europe.

BENGAL HURKARU,—SEPT. 13.

The Mofussil and Bombay papers teem with repeated expressions of fear that the symptoms of famine which have already appeared in some parts, are increasing and will reach a fearful height unless the Government by some wise measure avert or palliate the approaching calamity.

Surely public employment might be found for the able bodied in public works such as roads, bridges, &c.; a hundred means might be devised for employing poor starving wretches who must either starve or turn thugs. In or about Calcutta, should famine come so near us, the sufferers might be employed in cutting the proposed new tanks; clearing the suburbun roads, now in a very bad condition and otherwise improving public health and satisfying public feeling, which is generally excited by the present aspect of affairs,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the 9th September, Mrs. Charlotte Tucker, the Lady of Charles Tucker. Esq., Civil Service, aged 56 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th September, Mrs. Barbara Lucas, aged 48 years.

At Sooranjpore, near Allahabad, on the morning of Wednesday, the 30th August George Frederick, the infant Son of Mr. G. A. Breton Patrol, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

At Meerut on the 26th August, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with pious resignation and Christian fortitude, Mrs. Anne Flood, wife of Ensign N. Flood, Her Majesty's 3d or Buffs Regiment, aged 30 years.

At Meerut on the morning of the 28th August, Lavinia Clorinda, the youngest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, Department of Public Works, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 day.

At Trichinopoly, on the 19th August. of Cholera, Mr. R. Parr, of the Ordance Department, aged 28 years and 8 months.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—SEPT. 13.

The *Englishman* "Extraordinary," of the 27th ultimo, containing English news up to the 31st May only, reached Delhi on Wednesday last, after the issue of the *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th instant, giving intelligence from London up to the 2nd of July!! After this, need we say, that, the "Quidnuncs" of Upper India must look to the Mofussil and Bombay Prints, for early English news.

The Bombay mails have been extremely irregular of late; there must be fault somewhere, and we trust our Post Master General will, forthwith, look to it—The Bombay Packets of the 12th 13th and 14th ultimo, reached Delhi, *together* on the 25th ultimo, that of the 15th on the 27th—of the 16th on the 2nd instant—while those of the 17th, 18th 19th and 21st arrived *together* on the 30th and that of 22nd ultimo, on the 7th instant. Our readers will perceive that, the packets of the 16th and 17th ultimo were actually *seventeen* days upon the road!!!

Private letters from Calcutta mention that Mr. Crawford a Bombay Civilian is examining the Government accounts for Bengal and has discovered that they are "all wrong" the errors are stated to be most extensive.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR,—SEPTEMBER 13,

AGRA.—The weather continues dry. Numbers of starving people are flocking in daily in hopes of food, or employment. 1000 are already employed on the public roads, but this number bears a small proportion to those seeking relief. The mortality amongst them is very great.

BAREILLY,—The paragraph contained in the Ukhbar of the 2nd instant, stating that a robbery was committed on a village called Dunhose in this district, has been contradicted authoritatively by the joint Magistrate, Mr. Sympson, who assures us there is no such village in his district, nor has a robbery occurred lately in it, in which so many as 300 were engaged.

MUSSOOREE.—It was here and not at Simla the awful thunder storm occurred, which killed Colonel Boileau's Ayah, and struck him and his lady, both of whom felt numbed for some days. The ayah was struck in the breast, where there remained a scar the size of a small plate. The Station is pretty full this month, and one hears of nothing but gaiety. Cards have been issued for three balls. Mr. Webb's Establishment is getting on very well, and next year he may expect a plentiful harvest, for he has made ample provision for folk's comfort, and studies to please everybody. The Building mania has hardly abated, and Mussooree promises to be a great place. English merchants of sorts seem inclined to become settlers, and among the curiosites already imported may be noticed a German *Music Master*. This worthy some nights ago, being ordered to play faster, when he was leading a quadrille band, so resented the interference, that he replied to the Officer who had addressed him—"Sir! you shall hear from me to-morrow." Not a bad satire on the law of honour, is it? There has not been much rain this season, and the intergleams of sunny weather have been most beautiful. There is talk of pantiling part of the Mall, in order that ladies and gentlemen may never miss their evening lounge. It would be a great improvement, and no small blessing to the jampanees, who now, when parties are given in the rains, have to shave through many a stormy hour for want of a near place of cover. The rains now seem to be clearing off—what will become of the people in the plains? you will, we trust, follow up your late article, by constant appeals to the interest as well as the humanity of Government.

AGRA UKHBAR.—SEPT. 16.

Our Bombay Cotemporary of the "Courier" takes umbrage at our application of the term sluggish—to the Bombay Press for not taking an earlier advantage of their position in circulating English news. The term was long since applied to our Island Cotemporaries by the Calcutta Editors, and was used by us rather to stimulate than reproach them; deriving as we do from the *Courier* particularly, a large supply of well selected English Extracts. the term was, however, undeserved on the occasion, on which we used it, and as such we most willingly retract it, offering at the same time our testimony to the exertious shewn by our Bombay Cotemporaries generally, in giving early circulation to their English Intelligence.—*Ibid.*

The Governor General has publicly declared his intention of not appointing a successor to Sir Charles Metcalf, and states that he will himself discharge the duties of Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces. Agra will thus descend from the short preeminence she enjoyed; but her fall will probably be broken by the residence for a year, of the Governor General himself..

MYNPOOREE.—A band of Dacoits were recently apprehended by the Magistrate, who, on receiving intimation of their having assembled in a garden near the town, to concert measures for an attack, immediately assembled his chupprasses and burkundauzes, and proceeded to arrest them. After a close search with torches—it was midnight—one of the party was observed, and after receiving two slight sabre cuts on his head was secured. The whole were gradually uncovered, until none but the leader remained, a stalwart fellow with a long double handled sword, with which he threatened to cut his way through the party. Discretion however cautioned him to give himself up, and thus by the activity of the Magistrate, robbery, and perhaps murder were prevented.

LUCKNOW.—His Majesty the King of Lucknow the sanction and approbation of the Supreme Gove of India, has been pleased to re-nominate Nawa keem Mehndee Ali Khan, Bahadur, Vizier and Oude. The Hukeem's local experience, hi knowledge of the country, and the true charac different Chuckledars, fully qualify him for a pr creditable discharge of the Ministerial duties. T bitants of Lucnow, particularly at this trying crisi hail his return to office, as a blessing conferred country. The selection certainly reflects high cre is Majesty's judgment, as it is supposed that he ha crificed private feeling to the well-being and happi his subjects.

MIRZAPOOR.—A Court of Inquiry will assemble diately for the purpose of investigating some matt which a gallant Field Officer of "Court Martial "Court of Requests" celebrity is implicated. The ject of investigation has transpired, and various co tures are formed respecting it. Some suppose that it originated in a false and scurrilous letter signed "Enq er," which was sometime ago published in the *Engli man* and followed up by an appropriate comment fr the pen of the gallant field officer's *intimate friend* "F Justitia." Others who pretend to be in the secret, asse that some pecuniary transactions connected with the E tate of a deceased Soobadar is really to form the subj of inquiry.

Rain has fallen almost every day since the 19th ul mo. It came too late to do any good to the Koontee Ind go Plant, but the new plant and the Khureef Crops thriving admirably under the vegetating influence of ternate sunshine and rain. The planters are begin to cheer up a little, We understand that few factories this province will turn out more than two-thirds of t produce that was expected at the commencement of th season.

SHAJEHANPOOR—(*From a Correspondent.*)—There a upwards of a thousand prisoners on trial for their pa in the late insurrection throughout the district. He rain fell for several hours on the 5th, and has quite al ed the aspect of the country. The Khureef crops, such as cotton, joaar and bajra were sown, in a kind of despair, and to the astonishment of all, have proved the most favourable ever known. The luxuriance of the cotton crops (with a double or treble amount of land planted, too) is perfectly wonderful, Such a crop was never produced here within the memory of man. All this change has been effected in the space of 10 or 15 days. The lands for the Rubbee crops, too, are beautifully prepared, and on the whole, there is now little doubt of a gradual return of peace and plenty. The crops which have suffered are the rice and sugar cane; the former is totally destroyed; the latter one-half; but as prices of sugar are double the average of the last twenty years, no pecuniary loss will, in reality, be incurred by the growers. There now can be no doubt of the full realization of the Government Revenue, with the exception of the rice growing Pergunnahs. At the same time it is disgusting to observe the inclination of the Zemindars to evade the payment of the revenue, on the plea of the distress which exists, but entirely in other quarters It is expected that a petition in the shape of a round robin, will be sent before the local authorities very soon, with the view of affecting this fraud; as the subject has already been agitated. Half the landholders of the district are growers and manufacturers of sugar, and for the last two years have reaped incredible profits from their estates. An abatement of revenue ought to be admitted, only in cases of real distress; and it is hoped these observations may attract attention, and any attempt at defrauding Government of its just dues, be defeated.

These remarks have been suggested by witnessing the liberal relief Government afforded at Furruckabad where it was really necessary and where by the bye the conduct of the Magistrate has been above all praise, and an example to adjacent districts.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA—1837

(*Extracted from the Calcutta Courier.*)

JOVIS, 22 DI JUNII, 1837.

Members present.

Mr. Bagshaw.	Sir J. Hobhouse, Bart.
Lord W. Bentinck.	Mr. Mullins.
Mr. Crawford.	Lord Sandon.
Mr. Gordon.	Sir T Troubridge, Bart.
Sir J. Graham, Bart.	

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *Alexander Nairne*, called in and examined.

195. *Chairman.* You have been in the East India Company's service? I have.

196. What ship did you command, and for how many years were you in the service?—I commanded the General Kyd; I entered the service in 1803.

197 You are very well acquainted with the Indian seas?—Yes. I have some little knowledge of them.

199 Do you conceive that there is any difficulty in a steamer making a passage up and down the Bay of Bengal in all monsoons?—I think there is no difficulty at all; I speak from the experience that I have had with [redacted]mers in this country, and if the Committee will allow me to give one or two instances, I think it will be more convincing than anything else, About nine years ago I was like most old sailors, very much against steam communication. I was coming from Rotterdam in the Attwood steamer, a very small vessel; we were obliged to anchor at the Brill, the wind blew so hard: after a time the weather appeared to be a little better, and the commander got the vessel under weigh; but when we got on the flats (there is a very long flat sand there between the buoys,) the vessel hardly went a head at all it blew so hard. After remaining in this state some time going very little a-head, he said to the pilot, in an under tone, I was pretty near him, 'we must go back;' the pilot said, 'we cannot go back, the water has fallen, on which the captain showed a good deal of nerve, and said, 'I think the weather is clearing up,' and looked about so as not to alarm anybody, 'and we will go on.' He was in this situation for an hour and a half, and the vessel was literally knocking herself to pieces; but notwithstanding, when she got the tide in her favour, she gradually crawled out; it was from that moment that I began to see the power of steam; that vessel was a vessel of very small power; I should say that it blew so hard that it would have brought vessels within one reef of being close reefed. But I will simply mention another instance when coming from Scotland last February in the Clarence; we left Leith road at one in the afternoon and about midnight it began to blow very hard from the south west; on the following day, when we were within five leagues of Flamborough-Head, we came up with a fleet of colliers between 200 and 300; those colliers were under close reefed topsails and foresail nothing else; their square mainsails furled. This will be better understood by seamen; the colliers do not often take in sail till the very last. When we got to the Head the wind was directly a-head and several of the colliers who were a head of us were bearing up to take shelter under the Head, and the Clarence at that time, I am quite satisfied, never went less than four knots an hour.

200. Mr. *Mullins* What was her tonnage and horse-power?—I think she has two eighties; that is the favourite size; they call her 1,060 tons, but I should hardly think she is that; I should not think above 800 or 900.

201 Her usual rating is 1,000 tons?—Yes.

202 Mr. *Crawford.* Does not the difference of tonnage arise from the peculiar shape of steamers?—Yes; they would not take them as above 700 or 800 tons in other vessels. I have been in various steamers; I have been in the Monarch under almost the same circumstances, about four years ago,

203. *Chairman.* What was her tonnage?—She is called 1,000 tons also.

204. Do you think the force of that south-west gale was equal to the force of the south west monsoon which you have seen in India? Decidedly; I will give a proof; those colliers were under close-reefed topsails; in coming out of Bombay harbour in the strength of the south-west monsoon, vessels never exceed the doublereef in their topsails, and generally only the single-reef; it is rather too much sail to have, but still they prefer to have it to force the ship out, because they must get the offing before the flood tide sets in.

205 In what way would you propose that the passage should be made from the Hooghly to Madras in the south west monsoon?—I should propose that they went over from the floating light to Point Palmyras, and that side of the bay the wind is generally less strong there on shore, you may get a little more sea, the squalls come from the south-west; but if it blew so very hard that they really could not go across (for the great difficulty will be in going across what they call the reefs from the floating light to Palmyras, there are three reefs to cross, you may call them two reefs, where there is a very high sea), if it was blowing so hard that you could not get across, it would be a very simple business to keep on the starboard tack, and let them fetch down within the island of , although it is a lee shore all the way down, you would get into variable winds and smooth water almost as soon as you are withinside of the island of , and that breaks the sea all the way down, and after you get well down the bay you might take sea there, because it is only in spring tides that it blows very hard, you may stand across for Madras.

206 Mr. *Crawford.* Then you would get to the southward by south-southeast?—Yes, it is the way that all the East India Company ships go to China; when on the starboard tack, they never think of tacking.

207 What number of days would you estimate a passage under those circumstances to Madras from the mouth of the Hooghly, in such weather, as would give you occasion to go the south-eastward?—That requires to be turned in my mind in estimating the difficulties; but I should think that the passage might be made, even under the circumstances that I state in going down, in six or seven days.

208. *Chairman.* In this mode of making the passage, not do not contemplate going in the face of the south-west monsoon?—This is if you cannot get across to Point Palmyras, if it should be blowing so very hard that you cannot reach that point.

209. Have you often seen such weather that you could not get across to Point Palmyras?*—I have never seen it.

210. Mr. *Mullins.* In those observations which you have just made, are you speaking of sailing vessels?—Yes, I am speaking of sailing vessels, not of steamers.

211. *Chairman.* Having made for Point Palmyras, would there be any difficulty in going down the coast to Madras?—I should think none.

212. The land and sea breezes prevail all along the coast, do not they?—In the strength of south-west monsoon, I should say that, unless you are very close in they do not; that is to say, they do not extend far out, but the squalls come from the north-west, and of course that is the leading wind there.

213. How far do the land and sea breezes prevail from the shore?—I am not prepared to say, for I never went down.

214. Have you been at anchor in Madras roads?—Yes,

215. Do the land and sea breezes prevail there?—Yes; there is one part of the year there are along shore breezes.

216. Do you know the [illegible] from Madras to Point de Galle?—No; I have not had experience in that at all, except from hearsay.

217. Do you know that the south west monsoon blows up in the centre of the bay particularly?—Yes, it does.

218. With a powerful steamer, such as you have been in, could you make any way directly in the teeth of that south-west monsoon?—I think powerful steamers would make head against it; but there is a remedy for it; if at any time it did blow so hard, you might go to the southward assisted by canvas, and then you would get into the variable winds, and get up in that way; I presume you are alluding to making the passage to Bombay.

219. Do you think the passage might be made from Bombay direct to Socotra by a steamer in the south-west monsoon?—I think it might.

220. How would you make it? On leaving Bombay harbour, I would endeavour to go direct for it; if I found we did not get a-head, I would go to the southward It is a well-known fact, that the south-west monsoon does not blow strong till you get within 30 or 40 leagues of the coast of Bombay; you have very often fine weather 30 leagues off, and the instant you get in you have hard squalls and rain. I was in Bombay three years ago, from July to October, and almost every ship that came in I put the question to them as to what kind of weather they had had before they made the land, and I think nine out of ten said that they had fine weather within 40 leagues to 50 of Bombay.

221. How many miles an hour upon the average, do you suppose that a strong steamer would go against a south-west monsoon from Bombay to Socotra?—I think from four to five miles an hour in the strongest. I sailed on the 1st of October, but from the 15th of June to the 15th of August it is the hardest; July and the early part of August is the strongest part of the monsoon.

222. Mr. *Mullins.* Do you think it would be advisable, in cases where you could go only at three or four knots an hour to venture the direct passage, looking to the possible injury to the machinery? I think you would get out of this violent weather by going a little out of the common route; you might angle it, so as to bring the wind four points, and five points in the hour.†

223. Then you think it would be advisable to do so in place of going direct under such circumstances?—If the weather is such, that you are likely to injure your machinery; but from what I have seen of steamers in this country, I should not apprehend any difficulty at all against a monsoon, so hard as I have seen it in India.

224. *Chairman.* You know that the distance is 1,200 miles?—It is about 1,260 I believe; I ought to mention that I am rather taken at a disadvantage to-day, not being aware that I should be examined, or I should have made myself master of the distances.

225. Mr. *Mullins.* Suppose a vessel were to encounter a strong wind during the entire of her voyage, of that period, between Bombay and Socotra, should you think it advisable to follow the direct route?—No, I would go to the southward.

226. Mr. *Crawford.* Your direct course is to westward of south, and in such weather you would make to the eastward of south?—Yes, I would go on the larboard tack; I would take the coastways first of all; we find no difficulty in the large 1,200 ton ships coming with a cotton cargo, which is a very unfavourable one for a ship against the wind, going down the coast on the larboard tack.

*The Pilot Vessels necessarily make the passage continually all times in the S. W. monsoon. C. B. G.

† "On the Bow,"—is meant—C. B. G.

227. Mr. *Crawford.* But the south-west monsoon is a fair wind when you get out of Bombay harbour, is it not?—Yes, but the wind blows in very hard, varies from west to east; but I would have no hesitation in going down the coast a little, and then branching off immediately.

228 *Chairman.* You would go so far to the southward till the south west was a fair wind for you?—Till the wind slackened a little; you never have the wind blowing so hard more than three days on the full and change.

229. How far south would you go; would you go so far south as Goa?—No, decidedly not; I am saying, if it is blowing hard, and the vessel is going out at the full or change, you do experience then hard squalls from west-south-west, and west. north-west.

230. Sir *J. Graham.* Have you any experience with regard to the wear and tear of machinery in such a struggle as you have referred to if protracted for many days;—No, we were 20 hours on the occassion that I referred to; and once in the Monarch 20 hours; but there was not the least appearance of strain on the machinery, or of the vessel; I was quite astonished with the Clarence, the last vessel I was in, last February.

231. Did you make your passage throughout in the wind's eye?—As soon as we got round the Head the wind came to the southward, and it nearly came a head; every point we came to the wind was directly a-head.

232. Did not they keep several points off the wind?—Never once; they headed it the whole way.

233. They did not keep her away at all?—Not at all; they did not appear to think anything of it; they said it did not blow very hard. I said there are colliers, under close reefed tapsails. They said it was nothing to what they had before.

234. What was the sea as compared with the Indian sea?—I should say the sea was quite equal to any sea you will meet with in the Indian sea, when we came round Flamborough Head.

235. Judging from what you then saw, you think that a steamer with equal power could, throughout from Bombay to Socotra, make four knots a hour?—I do.

236. As to the wear and tear upon the vessel and the machinery, you have no information resting upon your own experience?—No, I have none; but from what I saw, I should say that there can be but little fear of the machinery.

237 *Chairman.* And notwithstanding that the voyage is as long as 1,200 miles, you still think that there would be no fear?—I do.

238 Mr. *Mullins.* You have already mentioned that you would advise a southing?—If the vessel did not go a head.

239. If she did go a head ever so slowly, would you recommomend her to sail direct?—Yes; I am almost sure that the vessel would go in face of the monsoon at any time; just in getting out of Bombay harbour at the full and change, when it blows hard for two or three days, you would be obliged to goto the southward.

240. Does your experience of steam machinery warrant you in asserting that no damage could arise from continual straining in so long a voyage?—I have not experience enough to say completely; but from what I have seen I should think there is no difficulty.

241. Sir *J. Graham.* You are not prepared to say that the passage might not be made more quickly by keeping the vessel three or four points from the wind by traverses?—For a day or two during the prevalence of those spring tides.

242. That would be a question of time?—Entirely.

243. *Chairman.* And wear and tear?—Yes perhaps the wear and tear is more material than the other.

244. Sir *J. Graham.* It would make a great difference in the strain of the vessel whether she were kept five points off the wind or went direct?—No doubt by making traverses you might ease the vessel considerably.

245, Mr. *Mullins.* Have ever visited the Island Socotra?—Never.

246. Have you been in the red sea?—Never.

247. Sir *J. Graham.* As to steamers going round the Point de Galle have you no fear of any particular danger in those seas as affecting steam navigation?*—There is a very strong current setting round there at times, which might make a difficulty in setting round; but they would go off to the southward, it might prolong them a day or two.

248 As to the gales in those seas which you traversed in steam vessels, are they heavier than those in the India sea?—Not heavier.

249, Mr. *Mullins.* Do you know any thing of the passage between Ceylon and the main land?—No I do not; but I should think there would be very little difficulty in a steamer going between the Bassas and the Island. I understand the question to be with reference to that; ships never go within side of those reefs that run out from the island, and I understand the question to be with reference to her going within side. It is very † possible for a steamer to go within side of those.

250. It is your opinion that it would be perfectly safe for a steamer?—Yes.

251. Have you visited Trincomalee?—Never.

TORY RE-ACTION

It is our gratifying duty this day to record another Conservative manifestation, of greater importance and value than any which the metropolis has yet exhibited; we allude to the festival of the City of London Conservative Association. We could almost wish that some of those sceptics, or those perverse and hypocritical pretenders rather, who affect to doubt the existence of a powerful reaction in the political mind and temper of the people of this country had been present yesterday in the immense pavilion erected for the accommodation of the Conservatives of the city of London, and which, capacious as it is, scarcely sufficed to contain the multitudes of respectable and influential men who crowded it in every part—we could have wished we say, that these sceptics, real or pretended, had been present, that their doubts might at once have been removed, or their obstinacy and wilful unbelief have been put to open shame, were it not that they would too probably have interrupted the effusions of eloquence and truth and loyalty which their unhappy state of mind must unfit them to enjoy, and have marred the generous enthusiasm which they could not partake.

It will be recollected that, about the same period of the last year, the Conservative Association of the city of London held its first public festival. On that occasion it was thought, and justly thought, a great triumph of the Conservative cause that it could draw together an assemblage as numerous as could conveniently be accommodated in Coven garden Theatre. That was, indeed, a numerous and splendid assembly, and it afforded a clear and unquestionable proof that the re-action had not only commenced, but had already made considerable progress. The number who dined at the festival last year was, if we recollect right, about 1,000. But what a giant stride in the onward progress of Conservatism has been made since the festival of last year! There is now no theatre or other building in the metropolis sufficiently spacious to receive the multitudes who rush to place themseves, in the face of the world, under the Conservative banner. The Conservatives of the City of London cannot now meet at all, or must meet shorn of their fair proportions unless a building be erected for the purpose of receiving their accumulated numbers. We find the 1,000 gentlemen who met at Covent garden multiplied in a space of a single year into 2,500. If, as seems most probable, this increase of numbers should proceed in an undiminished ratio, it becomes a matter of anxious inquiry whether it will be physically possible next year to enclose and roof in a space sufficiently large for the accommodation of a general meeting of the Conservatives of the City of London

And is it not as some of the speakers finely and justly remarked, an extraordinary and intolerable thing that the multitude of citizens of which we yesterday witnesseed the magnificent array, a multitude comprehending so large a proportion of the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the City of London, should be without a single representative of their political opinions in that House of Parliament which according to the Constitution of England, ought to represent the people? This, we may venture to say is a state of things too unnatural and monstrous to be permanent. The meeting of yesterday proves that the Conservatives of the city of London can if they will return at the next election three at least out of the four members which that city gives to the House of Commons; and we hope we do not reason rashly when we conclude from the spirit displayed at this meeting that they will if they can. —*Morning Post.*

THE FERRYMAN'S DAUGHTER;

A RHINE SKETCH.

BY T. C. GRATTAN, ESQ., AUTHOR OF "HIGHWAYS AND BYE-WAYS."

It is a pleasant arrangement among the peasantry of all countries, that the "daily bread" for which the fathers works so hard is brought to them by one of their children. This may appear a small matter; but time and circumstances often give great importance to small matte. The precision with which the German labourers rest from their toil at ten o'clock in the morning would of itself make one attach an exclusive value to that chosen hour. The thought that so many thousands of rural workmen are at the given moment reposing on the broad lap of nature, picturesquely served by their sons or daughters, and taking their simple refreshment with wholesome appetites and thankful hearts, is a pleasant thought. It puts one in good humour with human nature. It is pleasanter still to look closely on some group in your field or yourgarden so employed, and the preparatory hand-washing in the nearest fountain or stream might prepare you to expect a ceremony more elaborate than that of sitting down to eat a section of dry brown bread—poetically called *black*—for the national motto of Germany, *Schwarzbrod und Freiheit*, is as much an exaggeration of fancy with regard to the *food* as to the *freedom*.

This is the *morgen-brod* of Germany; and the *abend brod* is an *entrêtet* for four o'clock—a connecting link between dinner and supper. Now, happy is the man whose wife can afford to send him a jug of coffee at these middle meals; and happy was Johan Reisacher. Not that he had a wife at the time I knew him, but just a maiden sister who made his bed, his soup, and his coffee, with due attention and regularity. He *had*, however, a daughter—the child of his old age, the consolation of the widower, his every day companion out of school-hours, the knitter and mender of his stockings, and the Hebe of his *abend-brod*.

Susannah Reisacher was one of those hardy, straightforward, strongbuilt, and sober-minded children that we meet with now and then; and at the first glance we assure ourselves that, be their condition what it may, they will inevitably make the best of it, and thrive progressively through life, without any other distinction than that of always doing their duty. Susannah fully bore out the promise of her countenance. She was one of the most diligent and orderly scholars of Susbach school, the most attentive to the duties of household affairs, and steady beyond comparison in those she owed to her old father and elderly aunt. She was twelve years old when she first attracted my notice; and her father had been ferryman of Susbach, in the district or parish of Breisach, for more than double that number of years. And it must be confessed that old Reisacher had the appearance of one who had been blown about by the *east* winds of life. He looked more worn than his threadbare gray jacket, and yet there was an air of precaution and economy about him that promised an unusual length of days both to himself and to his wardrobe. He was the oracle of his village, and a remarkable man in his way. He could ascertain when a dog or a cow had been looked at by an evil eye; and if invoked, would counteract this spell, by burning certain withered leaves at midnight, in presence of the afflicted quadruped. He could, moreover, stop the gaping mouths of insignificant wounds by the mysterious utterance of two or three sentences (which no one ever heard) and these (when assisted by cobwebs or certain chewed leaves) had been known to produce miraculous results.

But I must not trust myself with the precise detail of his many superfluous accomplishments. Let those already mentioned suffice; and let him stand out in my picture as a part and parcel of a group in which he does not form the principal figure—an adjunct of that deep-rolling river on which my scene is laid, in which he enthusiastically gloried, from a conviction that he somehow (he knew not *how*) belonged to it or it to him. He often used to say, as he looked on it in its angry moods, that it was "*gästlich schön*," which is, being interpreted, "horribly beautiful;" and such it certainly was on the day that forms the epoch of my *sketch*.

It was within a few minutes, more or less, just four o'clock, on the 15th of September, 1831, when I resolved to cross by the Susbach ferry, and resume my evening walk on the other side of the river; for the mid-day meal had been long over, and, like all eaten bread, soon forgotten. But, on approaching the well known boat, I paused to observe the innocent appropriation of the hour, on the part of my old acquaintance and his young attendant. There stood Susannah in the middle of the boat—her feet and legs unconscious of shoes and stockings; and there sat old Johan, at one end of it, indulging in all the garrulous greetings common to the proprietors of wrinkles and gray hairs. The coffee-jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination; and, from his smiles and gestures, I could fancy him in a diluted state of feeling, altogether amiable. The *schwarz-brod* remained beside him for graver discussion. But just at this moment I was unfortunately perceived, and the meal came to an untimely end.

With all the ready bustle of one who wisely and habitually considers his business as of more importance than his ease, friend Reisacher rose from his seat, laid his hand on the oar, declared himself ready, with his usual obstinate activity; and, on my stepping into the boat, he proceeded to make his angular transit, first against the current, and then with it, with geometrical precision; and in five minutes we were at the opposite side of the river, which moved on in a sullen swell reflecting the dark and heavy autumn clouds that rolled slowly above. During those five minutes I had proceeded in tempting the venerable *connoisseur* to accompany me to a village not quite half a league from the ferry, for the purpose of looking at a wood-ranger's horse, which, making liberal allowance for the errors of its education and its potato diet, was very much the sort of animal that I had a mind to purchase.

To ask the opinion of Johan Reisacher on such a matter was to bind him to you for ever. But I scarcely know what unlucky prophecy, or abortive imprecation might have followed the rejection of his advice if once solicited. There was a self-opinionated stubbornness about him, that never forgave a slight offered to his judgment. But I am again dipping into his character, when it is his daughter's conduct I want to describe.

"Susannah, child," said the old man, "keep the boat here, and wait for me, I shall be back in *three little half-hours*. Let no one persuade you to cross, for the wind is rising, and the current is very strong; and the weather seems upon the change: I feel that we shall have a squally evening. But I shall be with you in time to take you home, and excuse you from your good aunt Lena's scolding for staying out so long." And so saying, he drew up, coiled the rope round a tree hard by, and away we went, the weather-seer carefully avoiding to look up at the sky (which could have told any fool that bad weather was coming) lest his atmospheric sagacity might appear less profound than he meant me to believe it.

Susannah took out her blue worsted stocking, and multiplied its parallelograms, comfortably indifferent to the cold gusts that swept across the valley.

But after a time, the heavy cloud which old Reisacher preferred not seeing and the chilling wind which his daughter seemed determined not to feel, began to burst and hiss; and a sudden stop was put to one of my companion's vainglorious panegyrics on his own infallibility of judgment in matters of horse-flesh, by a loud crash of thunder.

"There will be storm," said I.

"Aye, indeed there will; but I scarcely thought it would be so bad as what is coming," replied Johan, thoughtfully, and staring full in the face of the lowering sky. "Yet the child need not get wet for all that, unless she likes it; for is not there the old tarpaulin and the oars, whereof she may make a covering?"

I saw clearly that old Reisacher was appealing to himself, rather than to me, so I waited until his inclination prompted him to step out faster on our way to the wood-ranger's house, which we at last reached, as nearly wet through as it was possible to be. The wood-ranger was at home, but the horse was not; and the storm increased, and so, at last, did the father's anxiety about his only child.

"I must go back," said he, gazing from the eminence we stood on, back toward the Rhine; "Susannah will be frightened. Pray look at the river, Sir, I never saw it more furious, and never so suddenly aroused. It is *gastlich schon*! Isn't it?"

"It is a fine sight to look at from this safe distance," said I; "but it has few charms for the poor fellows in that boat, that is tossed about so roughly."

"Tis true for you, Sir; I doubt if it be not in great danger," observed John, eyeing keenly the wave-buffeted little craft to which I called his attention. It was heavily laden with a large frieght of firewood, so heavily, that even in the smoothest weather, the gunwale would have touched the water's edge It was in the middle of the river, endeavouring to force its way up against the stream, by the aid of a square and tattered looking sail, but every effort of the men who managed it was baffled by the extreme violence of the waves, which we could plainly see washing clear over it from steam to stern.

"I'll just wish you good evening, Sir, and hurry on to the ferry: and I hope the boat may have succeeded in passing it before I arrive, for that ledge of rock just above the station is hard to steer past in such a dreadful squall," said my companion, with benevolent anxiety. But I was not disposed to part with him thus. The danger to which the unhappy boatmen were exposed, was attraction sufficient to lead me closer to the scene; and old Johan and I proceeded rapidly together on our way back, hurried silently forward by the force of mere excitement, and never losing sight of the struggling vessel, which, though it made scarcely any way, was nevertheless gaining on us, as we approached the ferry in a now nearly parallel line with the river.

Every moment that led us nearer, showed us the increasing peril of the frail craft; and I thought I could distinguish at times a despairing cry for aid from the two men who were imperfectly managing her, and whose gestures, as she was heavily tossed to and fro by the angry swell, spoke a plain story of terrified helplessness. A hollow in the road made us lose sight of her for a few minutes; and as we ascended again, in breathless impatience, we caught a new view, which confirmed our worst forebodings. The boat, either from the rudder being unshipped, or the man at the helm being washed down by a wave, had turned completely round, and was swept across to almost the other side of the river, by the strong side wind, and the violent eddy. Every wave threatened to swamp it altogether; and it was drifting fast into the ledge of rocks alluded to by Reisacher, and over which there was now a foam of breakers scarcely to be believed by any one who has not seen the Rhine in one of its angriest moods. We were now within a few hundred yards of the ferry.

The cries for help were less frequent, for there was to all appearance no help at hand. Four or five peasants men and women, stood at different points on the banks, throwing up their hands, and screaming unavailing advice or consolation to the poor boatmen; and now and then the dismal echo of their shouts was felt rather than heard, as I and my old companion ran along the slippery road.

In a few minutes more the boat drifted into an eddy most particularly dreaded by the old ferryman.

"It's all over with her now; and there she goes, sure enough!" exclaimed Reisacher, as a powerful wave caught the boat under the side, and turned it keel upwards.

"They must be lost before we can reach the river," added he, catching at the railing by the roadside, overcome by the agitation and exertion, while I stopped to recover my breath, and stared down into the river from the precipitate bank The rain now swept in sheets up the stream, and almost hid every object upon it, but I fancied I distinguished, like a phantom boat in the mist, old Johan's little skiff, striving to plunge through the waves, and rocked like a cradle by the opposing influence of wind and tide.

"No, it cannot be! Yet—yes, it *is*, it is Susannah striving to steer towards the wreck!" exclaimed I, involuntarily. The old man's eyes, dim from age, but their vision quickened by affection, were fixed, like mine, in straining scrutiny; and when his gaze was sure of its object, he cried out in a tone of bitterest anguish—

"Oh, my child! my Susannah! It *is* her—it *is* the boat. She will perish. Oh, save her! save her! *Herr Gott!*" And with incredible speed he darted away from our resting-place. I soon overtook him, and supported him on my arm, as he tottered, panting and exhausted, to the tree against which his little skiff had been erewhile coiled. We now saw it within fifty yards of us on the boiling surf, and the heroic child—her young heart buoyant with pity's life-blood—working her helm-like oar with all her strength, and looking pale and stern at the rain and the waves, which drenched her through and through.—at the furious wind, which had loosened her long hair,

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and sent it streaming around her,—and at the broad lightning, which gave, at intervals, a supernatural hue to her whole person. She was, in a minute or two more, in the power of the formidable current, in which the half-drowned men now clung to their capsized boat, and she was in nearly as much danger as they were. It was a moment of actual distraction for her father, and of indescribable awe to me. I never shall forget the sensation of that fearful interval of suspense.

The gray-headed old man now gasped convulsively; and, wildly stretching forth his arms, he flug himself on the earth, as if to shut out the scene of almost inevitable death. The desparing men were, with hoarse, faint voices, hailing and cheering on the intrepid girl, and giving what snatches of instruction they could, utter as to the means of approaching them. But alas! the utmost strenght of a child, fortified, as it must have been, by a powerful feeling of religious confidence and a noble courage, was insufficient for so severe a struggle; and I had the deep angnish of seeing the wreck, and the forlorn brothers who hung upon it with a fierce yet enfeebled grasp, swept by within a dozen yards of the ferry-boat.

At this moment old Reisacher started up, and he would have plunged into the merciless river, had I not forcibly held him back; but, screaming louder than the storm, his voice now reached Susannah, and it seemed at once to paralyze all her power and skill. She cast her looks by turns on the wretched objects she would have saved, and on the half-maddened parent, who seemed rushing in a frantic effort to assist her.

At this crisis, Martin Huckholz, one of the brothers, perceiving that their combined hope of safety depended entirely on the possibility of his gaining the ferry-boat—for his companion could not swim—he resolved to trust himself, inexpert, exhausted, and encumbered as he was, to the chances of the torrent. He slipped down into the water, struck out his new-nerved arms to buffet every wave, and rolling and plunging with the fierce energy of dispair, he little by little approached the skiff. Susannah regained her presence of mind, and she laboured at her oar with renewed strength and redoubled efforts. She soon met the bold swimmer: he grasped the prow—heaved himself up the side—caught the oar from his preserver's hands—and though now a considerable distance from the heavy-rolling wreck, he came up with it just as his brother was fainting from exhaustion and terror, and lifted him safely into the skiff.

And how to describe old Reisacher's delight, quick following his despair, as he saw the ferry-boat bounding triumphantly across the waves, with its miraculously-rescued freight;—the tears, the blessings, the thanksgivings—the love, the pride, the gratitude!—all fell down in plenteous showers upon the head of his child, or rose up to Heaven in fervid but silent thought.

Susannah—calm modest, and apparently unconscious in the midst of all our united praise and admiration—was destined to the conviction that she had done a virtuous and heroic action, without knowing at the time its uncommon merit.

The Grand Duke of Baden, on hearing the circumstance was pleased to bestow a gratuity of two hundred florins on our little heroine, together with a medal, as a special mark of distinction, bearing the inscription, "She trusted in God." She was, when I last saw her, a year after the adventure, receiving the full benefit of an excellent education; for some voluntary subscriptions procured her many additional advantages; and she walked at the head of her village schoolfellows, in their daily promenades, with a step as composed, and a look as unassuming, as before the event which has given her name its local immortality.

But since the year 1831 friend Reisacher has lost his old sister, and given up the ferry. But the gratitude of Martin and George Buchholz does not allow him to want the comforts of a house in his old age; and I should not be at all surprised to hear at any day (for Susannah is now seventeen) that the gratitude of Martin, who is still unmarried, was about to give a still more permanent expression of his attachment to the younger remaining member of the female branch of the Reisacher family.

LIEUTENANT JACK RICKETTS AND THE WIDOW.

CHAPTER I.

"WELL—now that we have posted all the way from Harrowgate to hear your secret—out with it:—it must be a very strange one."—This speech was addressed by a very merry good-natured-looking lady of about two or three-and-thirty to my friend Jack Ricketts; but Jack was very slow in giving a reply.

"You said in your letter that Mary could assist you; I'm sure she'll help you like a battery, if you will only tell us how," interposed Captain Linlayson, the husband of the aforesaid lady, laying an enormous slice of cold beef upon his plate—for this conversation, you will observe, took place at break fast.

"Why, then, you must know," said Jack, summoning courage to make his confession, "that I am over head and ears in."——

"Phew!" whistled the Captain; "is that all? Bolt, my boy: a few years' retrenchment will set all to rights' and you will come home again, like a black fresh feathered, to carry on the war in greater style that ever."

"Indeed!" sighed the lady, commiseratingly. "My good cousin, with your quiet habits, and very nice little property, I can't imagine how you can have managed it. 'Tis a great deal too bad!"

"Oh, horrid!" chimed in the husband,

"Abominable!" repeated the wife.

Jacket Ricketts looked from one to the other in amazement, pushed back his chair, upsetting his cup and saucer, and exclaimed, "What the devil are you driving at? I tell you I am in love!"

The astonishment of the gallant Lieutenant was now reciprocated by his friends.

"In love? My sober, honest, modest cousin John in love!" exclaimed the other; "the very thought like a steam-boat." And he leant back in his chair, and gave voice accordingly.

"Yes, in love, I tell you!" repeated Jack, doggedly, as if opposition made him more determined in his amatory resolutions; "madly, vehemently, desperately, d——ly in love. Are you satisfied now?"

The gentleman who laughed after the manner of a steamboat let off his cachinatory steam, and apologized for his involuntary grins.

"And who is the lady?" enquired his cousin.

"Ah! that's the thing," replied Jack. "I am afraid you've come too late. Every thing was going on delightfully—I thought I was sure of her—never could any two people get on better than we did—I used to sit whole days in her drawingroom without saying a word—you can't think what pleasant hours we used to have!"

"It must have been charming," said the Captain.

"Charming! my dear fellow? it was divine! I clipped her poodle twice."

"Indeed!"

"But, all at once, a fellow that nobody has ever heard of came here, turned every body's head with his seals and rings, gold chains, long spurs, huge whiskers and Hessian boots. In a week he was hand-in-glove with the widow, and in two or three days more he will have it all to himself."

"It? what the poodle?" enquired Captain Linlayson.

"No! the widow—Mrs Harley. I only wish he were a gentleman—I would hair-trigger him to-morrow."

"What is he, then?" said Mrs Linlayson. "If he is not a gentleman, what on earth has my dear old schoolfriend, Julia Harley, to do with him? She is a little romantic, to be sure; but if he is not a gentleman"——

"A regular swindler, I assure you," replied the Lieutenant; "not a man, woman, or child in Bath that doesn't know he's an impostor, except the one most interested in the discovery."

"But you've told her?" enquired Linlayson; "bolted out on her like a crocodile?"

"No; she must have seen that I despised the fellow; but I consider it below my dignity to carry tales."

"Why, carrying tails is a mark of dignity in some places," rejoined the Captain, who, besides being of a poetical turn, and seldom speaking without a simile, was at the same time considered no small wit by his wife and children in Yorkshire—"You *ought* to have told her."

"But she would not have believed me. She sees, hears, thinks of nothing but him. He has persuaded her he is a great student—that his hours are all devoted to philosophy, rhetoric, belles-letters. You would imagine he was some musty old fellow from Oxford; but the truth is, all this time he is a common gambler—has been kicked out of the rooms for cheating at cards, and is neither more nor less than a downright adventurer."

"Is it possible my friend Julia is going to throw herself away on such a man?—Is he handsome?"

"Hem—yes—oh, yes—the fellow is handsome enough, and talks like—like"——

"A coffee-mill," interposed the Captain, who never allowed any one to advance a simile but himself,—a monopoly the more strange, that he was not at all particular as you may have perceived, whether the similitude was very pat to the purpose or not.

"And his name?"

"Augustus Frederick Fitz-Oswald."

Mrs Linlayson sank into a reverie—something in the name seemed to have wakened a train of recollections—The gentlemen carried on the conversation by themselves.

"If the fellow has been kicked," said Linlayson, "of course you can't think of shooting him—why the deuce did you not marry the Widow before this rascal made his appearance?"

"I am sure she must have seen I loved her.

"Did you never tell her so?"

Jack shook his head and sighed.

"Well, Jack, you are certainly an extraordinary individual. There you sit, as brave a fellow as ever smelt powder,—not quite a fright in the way of looks,—six feet high, thirty-two years of age, and yet as sheepish a booby among the girls as a pup among tigers—Had you nothing else to do than clip poodles? She must have thought you a splendid specimen of the British Grenadiers."

"I've been a fool; I confess it—Even last night I had such an opportunity of recommending myself!—but as usual, I let it slip through my fingers—"

"How?—"

"Why, we had a sort of thing here that all the world went to,—a rout and fancy ball they call it. We all went in masks or dominoes:—I knew what character she went in, so all the night I staid at her side quite unknown—suddenly there was a cry of fire;—hundreds crowded to the door; such a screaming, such a squeze! I really thought that some of them would have been killed. Julia was in a dreadful state of alarm—got somehow into the thickest of the struggle, and fainted. In a moment I had pushed my way up to her, seized her in my arms, and carried her into the open air—I accompanied her home in the carriage, but she was still senseless from her fear or the heat of the room. I gave her into the charge of her maid, and hurried back again to the scene of action, where the fire had luckily been got under."

"And she never knew who it was that saved her?"

"How could she—when I had the domino on all the time and she was in a faint?"

"You should always have a special license in your pocket to avail yourself of such chances—You have no fore sight," said the Captain, gruffly.

"And to complete all, in the *mêlée*, some lightfingered gentleman relieved me of my watch; I made that my excuse to the maid for hurrying off so soon."

"A pretty excuse! the maid will tell the mistress, and the mistress will fancy her preserver has been some jeweller's boy—Go and tell her the whole story yet."

"Wait a moment," said Mrs Linlayson, springing up as if she had arranged her plans. "If it be in reality as I suspect, I will guarantee you against all danger from this magnificent-named individual. Julia is far too good for such a miserable fate, and so, my good cousin, only have patience for two days and all will yet be well. In the meantime I must hurry off to the Crescent; Julia must be put on her guard as soon as possible."

In a few minutes the little party broke up, while hope made the countenance of the hitherto dejected Jack Ricketts shine (as the illustrative Captain expressed it) like a dish of beetroot.

CHAPTER II.

Augustus Frederick Fitz-Oswald was indeed a very formidable rival to the modest and unassuming Jack. Any boarding-school in England would unanimously have pronounced him an Adonis,—a face incapable of a blush, partly from the umbrageousness of the whiskers, but principally from the brazen qualities of the proprietor—shoulders square and broad; with a swaggering gait that proved at once that Nature had intended him for a hero—all these advantages, set off with the utmost skill of the jeweller and tailor, formed a combination of graces, natural and acquired, such as rarely falls to the lot of mortals in these degenerate days. On the present occasion he was reclining in an attitude of easy negligence on a magnificent sofa in the drawingroom of Mrs. Harley. His happiness was too great to be kept to himself, and his half-muttered ejaculations of contentment and anticipation might have been heard—if there had been anybody there to hear them. The door opened, and a man dressed in the most dashing livery you can imagine, walked deliberately into the room,—threw himself in a corresponding attitude to his master's on the other sofa, and after a few preliminary curses, with which he seemed to clear his throat for more important matter, he said—

"I'll tell you what it is, Jim Crike, I won't stand none o' your gammon no longer."

"What's the matter, Spragg?

"Matter!—vy, its enough to drive any gentleman mad as cares for the honour of his profession. Vat good, I should like to know, has come of all this here gallivanting? and as to your cards and roulette, and all them ere, it's all in my eye. I tell ye—you could do more in the way of business in von night with those long fingers of yours, than you'll do in a twelvemonth with all this love and billy-dooing—but it all comes o' that hinfernal hedication."

"Three days longer, Spragg, and game's our own. You shall then have the share of the booty I have promised you, and we part company as soon as you like."

"There'll be a blow up afore that time, as sure as my name is Bill Spragg. Vy, all the folks is a-coming here with their bills and notes of hand and sich like, and how are you to keep the Viddy's eyes hocussed all that time?"

"Nothing so easy. The contract is to be signed to-day, if the fright of last night don't interrupt it. By the by, who was the domino that brought her home?"

"A real gentleman, I'll be sworn, by means of his ticker—solid gold every inch of it. I lifted it out of his fob ven he was carrying the lady into the carriage. He never took no notice of what I was a-doing, but just to show his generosity, as he seed I was vesy busy, he tipt me half-a-crown, and thanked me for making way! He's a true gentleman, and I've spouted his ticker."

"Take care, Spragg, what you do. You'll be nabbed one of these days if you don't leave off your old tricks."

"Leave 'em off, did you say? Vy should I? To begin with the cards? No, no. I'm not quite so bad as that yet: I have some little morals left me."

"I tell you, you'll be hanged if you're caught. Now, as for me, what have I to fear? Last night we had four lords at the table, and five or six members of Parliament. Every thing a man does depends on the company he does it in; but you to go filching watches on the streets! Spragg! Spragg? I'm ashamed of you!"

"I'm a cursed deal more ashamed of you. A poor sneak—plucking a pidgeon by tricks and shuffling. No, give me the grab at the fat pocketbook, or the heavy purse—there's some ingenuity needed there, and a little more courage than sitting at a green table with them there lords and senators. You're a lost character, Jem Crike."

"Hush!—up, up, some one's coming—recollect you're the valet here. Who is it?—quick, quick."

Almost before the obedient Spragg could assume the deferential attitude becoming his station, a man gently opened the door.

"'Scuse me, sir—'scuse me for troubling you—but bill to make up—big family and wife."

"Well, but my good fellow, how can I pay your cursed bill just now on the very eve of my marriage? All my ready money gone in jewels for the bride. Wait three days."

"Can't indeed, sir—large bill to make up—big family and wife, sir—I've furnished you all your dinners and suppers this last two months, and never seen the colour of your coin yet."

"Oh! there's nothing at all particular in the colour of it. You shall judge of that for yourself in the course of three days."

"I can't leave the house, sir, till I get my money—large bill, sir—big wife—and family."

"Curse your big wife and all your family—what's to be done? I hear Mrs. Harley at the door. William, a chair at the window for Mrs Harley."

The lady entered the room as he spoke, and the unfortunate creditor, feeling now assured that the gentleman would scarcely venture to refuse him payment, prosecuted his claim with more energy than ever.

"Eighteen turkeys, nine rabbits, and four hares."

"What is all this, Fitz Oswald?" enquired the lady.

"O, nothing, my dear madam—a professor of natural history; you've heard of Buckland? Yes, yes, my good sir—as you were saying, the comparative anatomy of the turkey, the hare, and rabbit is extremely remarkable. Let me see—the technical name for the turkey is—is—I always forget the scientific nomenclature."

"I am delighted to see so celebrated a savant in my house. Will you introduce me to Dr. Buckland?"

"Presently, my dear madam. Just now the doctor is very much pressed for time. Don't let me keep you here a moment." But the creditor resisted the winks and pushes and other signs and actions with which the perturbed Fitz-Oswald tried to expedite his departure. He maintained his ground very firmly, and kept on an enumeration of the items of his bill.

"Three pheasants, six ducks"——

"Stop, stop.—Ah? now I recollet. The pheasant orginally from Bessarabia—the Latin name *Phesanus Anthropomorphiticus Edimensis*. Now I recollect it perfectly—the duck I am not quite so sure of."

"The very best that could be had. Fed on the best grains, and done to a nicety. I warrant you picked the bones?"

"That I did. Unless you strip the flesh off for a demonstration, the mechanism of the conformation escapes your optical discrimination."

"Five salmon',

"*Salmon purpereus—hyperborcanus*—one of the *mamiferi* of the Linnæan theory."

All this time Mrs Harley's eyes had been fixed in admiration on the countenance of the gallant Augustus Frederick—but now her pride in the object of her choice knew no bounds. "Really, my dear Augustus, I had no idea you were such a philosopher, but your conversation is a little too abstruse for me. When you and your friend descend to lower matters I shall be happy to enjoy the conversation." Saying this she retired to the window, and left the colloquy to proceed between the learned gentlemen.

"Now, Mr. Mills," said Fitz Oswald, in a low voice, "I declare to Heaven that if you don't leave the room in one minute, I'll break every bone in your cursed carcass."

"Not a step. I'm a free-born Englishman, with a large bill, a big family and wife—and"——

"Here, then, take my watch—I'll pay you in three days."

"Ah, that's something like reason," said the worthy furnisher of viands, as he eyed the watch, and placed it quietly in his pocket;—"you shall have it again when I touch the money; and in the mean time, your servant, my lady, if you have ever occasion for a"——

"Hush, my dear sir," interrupted Fitz Oswald, putting his hand on his mouth, and gently pushing him out of the room, "your time is a great deal two valuable to be wasted in compliments to the ladies. Your class are waiting impatiently for you; I myself will try to get away for a few minutes to hear the conclusion of your admirable lecture on the structure of lexicographical strata among the megatherions of the old world. Adieu, adieu." And favouring the worthy Professor with a kick which considerably accelerated his progress down stairs, Fitz-Oswald returned into the room, and offered his apologies for the odd manners of his friend.

"You must excuse my distinguished friend the Professor, my dear Julia; men of such profound research must be pardoned if they appear a little ignorant of the ways of the word."

"Say no more, my dear Augustus. Any friend of yours shall always be heartily welcome here; but, I think, I have seen a person within this half hour who unites the elegance of a man of fashion with the science of a philosopher."

"You are partial, my dear Julia. I have, indeed, picked up a little information, for I never had a turn for the usual frivolous amusements of men of my age and fortune. Ah! if they only knew the delights of knowledge, how poor, how contemptible, would seem all other pursuits!"

"Oh! I'm so fond of mind," replied the lady, enthusiastically; "what can be compared to intellectual society? but I have many things to do this morning.—What's o'clock?"

"About eleven—or twelve, perhaps," answered Augustus, a little puzzled.

"Don't tell me about perhaps's; look at your watch—tell me to a moment."

"I—O—my watch?—why—I think I must have left it in my bedroom."

"No—kind, noble, generous man! I know the loss you sustained, and in saving me too!"

"Saving you? Oh! how happy should I be—if"——

"But it *was* you—I know it could be no other. Who else would have risked his life to save mine? In the half conscious state I was in as we came home, I felt how tender and delicate were your attentions. I am grateful for them, indeed, I am; and you must allow me to show my gratitude by making up the loss you experienced in my service. There, my dear Augustus, is my watch; I know 'twill not be the less valuable to you that it is mine."

"Really; such generosity, such delicacy, might well repay a greater risk. How happy this ought to make the man who had the felicity to save you." So saying, and with a look of prodigious tenderness to Mrs. Harley, he deposited the very elegant gift in his vacant fob. The wink with which he showed his triumph to his astonished servitor luckily escaped the lady's observation. Spragg gazed with increased reverence on his master, and muttering, "that there hedication aint so bad a thing after all," left the happy couple alone.

"To-day, then," said the insinuating Augustus, "you will sign the paper that makes me blest for life."

"Oh yes, I have directed the lawyer to be here at four o'clock; after that I hope your uneasiness and all doubt of my intentions will be an end."

"Angel! is it possible a student, a poor treader in the steps of Davy, Watts, Newton, Cicero, and Homer (for I had always a strong bias to mechanics) can have deserved such perfect happiness?"

"And why not? Are not our tastes nearly the same? Are we not both domestic, humble, contented? Our fortunes"——

"Perish the name in connexion with my Julia! my estates, to be sure, in the north are large and valuable, and as a coal mine has lately been discovered on one of them, there is no doubt that a few years will make me the richest commoner in England; if indeed by that time a commoner I be; for the minister——but hush, no more, I promised him not to say a syllable on the subject to any one, no, not even to you"——

"I always knew you were disinterested, and on that very account I am determined in the contract to give every thing I have into your absolute possession, but—who comes here?

The person who now entered the room was an old man of a very sinister expression, dressed in the oldfashioned style of last century, and along with the dress it seemed as if he tried to preserve the formal courtesy of former days. He was bowing his way from the door up to the window where the lovers were seated, but was arrested half way by Augustus Frederick, who rushed forward, and shook the old gentleman forcibly by the hand. "My dear Mrs Harley, excuse me a minute or two, this is one of the oldest friends I have in the world; a man of science, an antiquary—you've heard of Sir Hans Sloane?"

"I am happy, I am sure," replied the widow, "to see Sir Hans, or any other literary friend of yours."

"You are very good, honoured sir," said the stranger, "to an old man like myself, but I take the liberty to inform your honour that the time for this bill has expired."

"Indeed?—A bill of lectures, my dear, at the Scientific Institution—I am sorry for it, but all will be right in a a few days."

"It must be made right *now*, please your honour; the interest increases every day."

"The public does me too much honour. You hear, my dear, what Sir Hans tells me, that the interest in my approaching lecture on the transcendental trigonometry of spherical attractions increases every day?"

"Oh, if you are engaged in such lofty conversation," replied the lady, "I must plead my woman's privilege and withdraw."

"Honoured lady," said the old man, "I beg you will kindly condescend to wait for a few minutes. This gentleman, I understand, is soon to be legally master here."—The lady blushed.

"Come, come Sir Hans, don't be too hard on us," interrupted Augustus; "come back again this day week, and I will explain my delay to your entire satisfaction."

"No, no, with deference to your honourable worship, this paper speaks for itself—'twas due the ninth of this month; here is the thirteenth and not a shilling of it paid." Augustus took the paper from the old man's hand. 'Twas his own note for fifty pounds, payable on the ninth—for alas! the gentleman honoured with the title of Sir Hans Sloane was neither more nor less than a money lender. He turned it over, twisted it in all shapes, till at last a bright thought seemed to strike him.

"Pon my life I had forgotten all about it."

"Sir Hans seems to have some demand on your, Augustus?" said Mrs Harley inquiringly.

"Oh, a mere trifle. I happen at present to have money enough in my purse, indeed I gave purse and all to a poor family in great distress—nine children under six years of age, father lost, mother dead—but 'tis a pity too, that Shakspeare should suffer for my thoughtlessness."

"Shakspeare? enquired the lady.

"Ay, the immortal bard! replied the enthusiastic Augustus, "the man whose name stands pre eminent among the Sons of the Morning. The apathy of the public has allowed his monument at Stratford-on-Avon to fall into decay; the very chancel in which his dust reposes is in a ruinous condition. A subscription has been opened for the repair of both the monument and the chancel—my name is down for fifty guineas. Sir Hans now tells me the work of restoration is begun, and they are in immediate want of funds, and"——*

"Say no more, I beseech you. The memory of Shakspeare ought to be dear to every one who has a respect for genius. Luckily, in my purse you will find a note for a hundred pounds and a few sovereigns. Let me also be a subscriber."

"Kind, generous, noble Julia!" exclaimed Fitz-Oswald, taking the purse, and handing it over to Sir Hans, "here, let this be a quittance to my debt. And then," he added, in a whisper, "I will call and get the difference at five o'clock. Let me not detain you, my dear Sir Hans."

"Your honour's most obedient—you may at all times command my services;" and with many a bow and reiterated thanks, the old man took his departure. Fitz-Oswald, hearing the bell rung furiously at the street-door, made a hurried apology for abruptly taking leave, and left Mrs Harley sunk in pleasing reveries, and perfectly contented with the choice she had made of a man so learned so generous, and such an admirer of the memory of Shakspeare.—*Blackwood Magazine, for May.*

* The fact is as stated above. It would be disgraceful to England if the restoration should be stopt for want of funds. Let the myriads of our readers send up any odd money they may happen to have about them. The subscription is limited to a sovereign from each person.

MISCELLANEA.

A *bon mont* of Brougham's has just been launched. The Conservative dinners were the topic, and some observation was made on the abundance of the Tory tables. "Oh," said Brougham, "all that is merely a trick, to show that they will not have a *Barebones* Parliament."

Morrison's action against the Sunday paper, for a libel, which called him a wholesale destroyer, &c. was mentioned as giving a new use to the initials M. P. There was M. P., member of parliament—Mathews's M. P., manager of a playhouse—Morrison's M. P, maker of pills—and the newspaper's M. P., manufacturer of poisons.

Green the aeronaunt, some times since, took up his whole family in his balloon. One of our wits remarked, that "though the season was said to be backward, he had never seen *Greens* shoot up to such a height before."—"True," said another, "but, after all, they cannot get higher than the *currants*."

Old George Colman, now no longer a junior, was asked, a few years ago, why he had given up poetry. The question was, on his objecting to write in a lady's album. He opened the page, and wrote—

"The muse and I, ere youth and fancy fled,
Sat up together many a night, no doubt;
But now I've sent the poor old girl to bed,
The reason is, *my fire is going out*."

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